The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,211 New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th Jan.
† B. L. CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th „
* SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	17th „
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	24th „
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th „
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
M. L. PEKIN	3901	600	A. Symons	30th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th „
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th „
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London v. Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	17th „
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	29th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	[illegible] April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
ORMIDA	...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	„ 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
ITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO..............T. Rassevich ....25th Jan.
IMPERATOR ....C. Bechtinger ....25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "ARMENIA" SAILING 15th FEBRUARY.

THIS STEAMER of 3,400 tons register, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class Passengers. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles). The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

For rates of passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 16; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 25; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscut, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,

AT

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—

MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

LUCKNOW

Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—

1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Fergusson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.

Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.

Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

FOR BALLS, DANCES, AND DINNERS.

THE favourable position enjoyed by TREACHER & CO., in consequence of their extensive dealings, empowers them to offer h[illegible] class Wines and Spirits of unexceptional quality at comparatively low [illegible]es; as evidence of how much this has been appreciated by their Constituents, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to make the gratifying statement that the Bombay Custom House returns show that the Company's importations are far in excess of those of any other European House.

Upwards of 250 Messes are supplied by the Company, as well as a large number of Clubs, Coffee Shops, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—Of the choicest brands.
CLARETS—Absolutely pure and perfectly sound.
BURGUNDIES—Of superior body and flavour.
SAUTERNES—Soft and delicate.
SHERRIES—Quality of the highest standard.
PORTS (Sandeman's)—Unsurpassed.
BRANDIES—T. & Co.'s brands equal the best importations.
WHISKIES, Scotch and Irish—Fully matured.
GIN AND HOLLAND—Guaranteed sound and wholesome.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS—Genuine brands only.
BEERS AND STOUT—Bass's, Guinness, &c.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

HOSPITALS

FURNISHED WITH ALL NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS.
APPARATUS FOR PROF. LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.
GALVANIC APPARATUS FOR THE CONSTANT CURRENT.

DISPENSARIES

FURNISHED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.
SETS OF LABELLED BOTTLES OF ANY SIZE AND NUMBER.
DISPENSING APPARATUS OF ALL KINDS.

LABORATORY FURNISHINGS

AND APPARATUS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPECTACLES, MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN-GUAGES, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS AND APPARATUS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE MEDICAL COMFORT DEPARTMENT COMPRISES THE CHOICEST WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
COCOA, CHOCOLATE, NURSERY BISCUITS,
EXTRACT OF

CHICKEN, MUTTON, AND BEEF.
CHICKEN WINE, ELIXIRS OF ALL KINDS.

SEND FOR OUR WHOLESALE AND GENERAL PRICE LISTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HIS "EXCELLENCY'S" THE "LEVEE" THE GOVERNOR'S

TUESDAY—24TH JANUARY.

DRESS HATS LATEST SHAPES.		GLOVES AND TIES.	
Best Silk Plush, Extra quality	Rs. 14 to 16	White Kid Gloves	Rs. 2-12 and 3-8
Best Opera, Self-Closing	„ 16	Light French Grey	Rs. 3-8
Tall Drab, Fine Felt	„ 12 to 14	White Dress Ties	from As. 8
Tall Light Beaver, New Colour	„ 14 to 16	Light „ „ (Silk)	Rs. 2-0
		Black Dress Ties	„ 1-8

12½ per cent. Cash Discount. } ALL THE ABOVE ARE NEW GOODS. { 2 annas in the Rupee Cash Discount.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with a very large supply of NEW and NOVEL GOODS just unpacked.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

PIANOFORTES

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

		Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	„	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	„	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	„	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	„	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	„	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	„	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	„	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS

LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL

BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders for two dozens and upwards are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	0	12	Plain Ærated Water	0	12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	0	12	Medicinal Soda Water	1	0
Lemonade	1	0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia	1	0
Tonic Water	1	0	Seltzer Water	1	0
Ginger Ale	1	0	Lithia Water	1	0
Gingerade	1	0	Raspberryade	1	0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLABRIDGE AND ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINS, FORT.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BEG to announce their first annual CLEARANCE SALE commancing from WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant.

We shall offer goods from all Departments at an enormous REDUCTION in PRICE and endeavour to give such advantages to the Public during the sale as shall ensure the clearance of the goods now offered from our well-known first-class Stock to make room for our New Seasons' Goods arriving every Mail. Below are enumerated some of the items, and a Visit to our Sale Room will be well repaid.

No goods exchanged during the sale.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Ribbons and Feathers.
Silks and Velvets.
Gloves and Laces.
Hats and Bonnets.

Flowers and Sunshades.
Flouncings and Sateens.
Dress Materials and Dresses.
Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ties, Gloves, and Braces.
Hosiery, Shirts, and Collars.
Caps, Hats, & Helmets.

Shirtings, Cardigan Jackets, and Underclothing.
Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

137743

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress; Mrs. GEO. NORVILLE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888,
at 9 o'clock.
THE MAGISTRATE.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., &c, &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT, GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.
By special request
THE LAY OF THE BELL
will be repeated at the
TOWN HALL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 24TH JAN., 1888,
At 6 P.M.

ADMISSION, RUPEE 1.

This being an extra Concert Subscribers' Season Tickets will not be available.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley,...	10th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN MURRAY"....	2,100	E. Worfolk,	10th Feb. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.
For particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO of s. s. RIVERSDALE, from London, are informed of her arrival, and are requested to take DELIVERY of her CARGO, from PRINCE'S DOCK, as they are come to hand. The BILLS of LADING should be forwarded to Captain Mooney for Countersignature at the office of Messrs. Cursetjee & Eduljee, Dubashes, No. 1, Forbes Street. All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claim will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Agents for Captain Mooney, s.s. Riversdale.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., for the further consideration of the Budget estimates for 1888-89.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st January, 1888.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS for CONTRACT for SUPPLYING the J. J. Hospital and the Lock Hospital with CARTS, BULLOCKS, and DRIVERS for removing Hospital Night-soil and Sweepings (under Schedule No. 15) for three years from 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1891, will be received on MONDAY, the 30th January, 1888, up to 1 p.m.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can apply at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, for any information connected with the contract.

By order
D. A. PATTERSON, M. D., Surg.-Major,
Secretary.
Surgeon-General's Office, 18th Jan., 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, through Railway communication between the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways will be established for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888.
Passenger trains will be timed to run as under, *viz*:—

UP TRAINS.			A.M.	DOWN TRAINS.			A.M.
Gadag	....	Dep.	6 55	Mormugao	....	Dep.	8 0
Hubli		"	9 40				P.M.
Dharwar	....	"	10 35	Londa Junc.	......	Arr.	1 2
Belgaum	....	"	10 30	Belgaum	....	"	4 58
			P.M.	Dharwar	....	"	5 9
Londa Junc.	......	"	1 30	Hubli	....	"	6 4
Mormugao	....	Arr.	6 20	Gadag	....	"	8 47

For times at intermediate stations, see Placards at Stations and S. M. Railway Guide for February.
Goods traffic may be booked by rail and Steamer *via* Mormugao, on and after date of opening this route, to and from Bombay, and Stations in Southern Mahratta Country at rates which will be quoted on application to the undersigned, the British India s. s. Company, Bombay, or the Deputy Agent, W. I. P. Railway, Mormugao.

JAS. CRAIK, Traffic Manager,
S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 19th January, 1888.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE, whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR ......Rs. 3-12 per 100
No. 2, MEDIUM ...." 2-12 "

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
in aid of the
NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND,
Under the Patronage of
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1888.
Commencing at 9 P. M.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Price, Rs. 3.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Part Song ......The Chough and Crow ....Bishop.
Tenor Solo ...The Bloom is on the Rye ......Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
Bass Solo .....Thy Sentinel am I...............Watson.
Mr. Thelenberg.
Violin Solo ..." Legende"......................Carl Bohm.
Mr. Freyvogel.
Soprano Solo..When the Heart is Young ...Dudley Buck.
Mrs. Walker.
Baritone Solo.Hope the Hermit ....17th Century.
Mr. Wyer.
Tenor Solo..... ......
Mr. Chisholm.
Duett ....Una Sera d'Aurore ....Campana.
Mrs. Walker and Mr. Wyer.
INTERVAL.
PART II.
Tenor Solo......Il mio Tesoro ....Mozart.
Mr Chisholm.
Soprano Solo..The Scottish Bluebell........... ......
Mrs. Boyd.
Baritone Solo.The Arethusa......................Shield.
Mr. Wyer.
Tenor Solo......Leaving yet Loving ....Marzials.
Mr. Dixon.
Soprano Solo..Sunshine and Rain ....Blumenthal.
Mrs. Walker.
Bass Solo ....Father O'Flynn ....Stanford.
Mr. Thelenberg.
Duett............Excelsior (Harmonium and Piano accompaniment).......Balfe.
Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POONA SKY RACES.

THE DATE of the above Races have been CHANGED to WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 3rd February.
ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 28th January.

L. HANWELL, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 11 months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1888.
The approximate quantities required per month are—
Cotton Waste No. 1 .... 1 Ton.
Tallow.. 10 Cwts.
To be delivered free on Railway wagons, Warri-Bunder, Bombay. Each item can be tendered for separately.
Sealed tenders endorsed as such, will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, up to 1-0 P. M., on the 25th January, 1888.
The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper, or in Cash, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Ry. Co., Ld.
Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st January, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 6th proximo by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., for Contract for the SUPPLY of MACHINE MADE FLOUR according to Muster, during the official year 1888-89 to the Commissariat Department, at the following Stations :—
Poona.
Satara.
Purandhur.
Kurrachee.
Hyderabad.
The tenders will be received under two classes, one for delivery at Bombay and the other for delivery at the Stations concerned.
Forms of Tender and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 18th January, 1888.

POONA POULTRY SHOW, 1888.

THE following ADDITIONAL PRIZES are offered for PIGEONS and RABBITS at the POULTRY SHOW, to be held at the Empress Garden, on the 2nd February, 1888.

PIGEONS.—CLASS 1.
For the best collection of distinct breeds. Open to all.
1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd, Rs. 25.
CLASS 2.
For the best pair of any breed. Open to all.
1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 15.
RABBITS.—CLASS 1.
For the best pair of English lops.
1st Prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 10.
CLASS 2.
For the best pair of Rabbits any breed.
1st Prizes, Rs. 10; 2nd, Rs. 5.
CLASS 3.
For the best and heaviest pair of Rabbits for table purposes.
1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd, Rs. 5.

N. B.—Intending exhibitors are requested to send lists of exhibits to the Honorary Secretary by the 27th inst. The exhibits to be at the Empress Garden on the morning of the 1st proximo.

COOPOOSWAMY V. MOODLIAR.
Honorary Secretary.
Poona, 18th January, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. COWASJEE MANECKJI KHARADI has CONTRACTED TO SELL the several hereditaments and premises hereunder described. The property firstly hereunder described, the said Cowasji Manockjee Kharadi, has contracted to purchase from Mr. RAHIMTOOLA MOHAMED SAYANI, the property secondly hereunder described, he has contracted to purchase from one Heerajee Balajee, and the property fourthly hereunder described he has contracted to purchase from Chundrabhagabai, widow of Hurrichand Hoolagi, and from Janardhen Runchord, Juggonath Runchord, Narayen Runchord, and Rukmabai, widow of Pandoorung Hurrichand.

All persons who may have a claim on the same by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned within 11 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or batty ground, containing by admeasurement about 4,142 square yards, registered by the Collector Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 664, 665 733, 737, 762, and new No. 12,655, situate at D'Lisle Road, on the north side of B. B. and C. I Railway, Parel, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the south by Government land, on the east by the land of Raghoonath Ramji, and Wittoba Pandoorung, and on the west by the land of Narayen Shunker.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate at D'Lisle Road, Parell, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,580 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 737, New No. 12,732 and New Survey No 2-2739, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the property of Govind Pandoo, on or towards the west by public passage, on or towards the south by Government ground, on or towards the north partly by the land of Mr. John Hyde, and partly by the property of Cowasji Maneckjee Kharadi.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate near and towards the west side of D'Lisle Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,699 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows on the north by the vacant piece of ground belonging to Mr. Hyde, on the east by the vacant piece of land hereinafter fourthly described, on the west partly by the vacant piece of land, hereinbefore secondly described, and partly by the vacant piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south partly by the vacant piece of ground, belonging to Dadu Joshi, and partly by the vacant piece of land belonging to Gunput Fakirjee, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 662, 663, 687, 689, and 759, and New Survey No. 12,646.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate at Parel, D'Lisle Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,638 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 661 and 662, and New No. 12642A, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east partly by De Lisle Road, and partly by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the west by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the south by the property of Gunput Fakirjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Mr. John Hyde.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1888.

WADIA & GHANDY.

THE undersigned have entered into PARTNERSHIP from 1st January, 1888, and their business will be carried on under the name of "CAMPBELL and HEWSON, Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors," at their new offices, No. 1, Hummum Street, at the corner of Meadow Street.

JOHN CAMPBELL, M.S.A.
JOHN HEWSON, A.M.I., C.E.

TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY:—A glossary of colloquial and official terms; of the names of divinities, festivals, religions, and sects; of races, tribes, and languages; of castes and occupations; of the different eras and systems of chronology; of seasons, crops, and land tenures; and generally of all Indian terms used in English, and of English words peculiarly used in India.
Bombay, THACKER & Co., Rampart Row.
Price Rs. 9. Cash Rs. 8-4. Postage annas 6.
"Well designed, well printed, and handy."
Saturday Review.

TRAILL'S
INDIAN DIARIES,
Another supply to hand.
TABLE, DATE, CASES, &c., for 1888.

PHILLIPS AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY.—Our fresh stock of superior as well as cheap Glassware, also kioto Crockery, just to hand. Prices much cheaper than other Firms. Compare SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a handsome and young St. GOTHARD BITCH.—Apply to PESTONJI EDULJI, Bombay Gymkhana.

LOST.—DOCK WARRANT, N. 536 for 174, diamond 3794, one case Scarfs, ex. Asia.—WILLIAM BELL and Co.

LADIES' CREAM CASHMERE, 46 inches wide, suitable for Dress, at Annas 13 only per yard. —PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

TO FITTERS.—WANTED, a good steady COTTON MILL FITTER, to line up Mules, &c. Apply to MANAGER, Elgin Mills Co., Cawnpore.

ENAMELLED IRON PLATES.—Dishes, Cups, Mugs, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Washband Basins, &c., &c.,—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES for Burning Wood, Coal, Kerosine Oil or Spirits of Wine, on Purchase or Hire.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSARIES, viz—Mincing Machines, Choppers, Lemon Squeezers, Milk Testers, Pepper Grinders, Ghee Pots, &c., &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.
W. J. ESSAI.

ICE, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables, supplied to Residents in the Mofussil. Daily Bazaar Purveyors.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

TO BE SOLD, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Auction TO-DAY, a handsome light English-built mahogany-colored DOG-CART in excellent condition.

BED-ROOM CARPETS at Rs. 5. Silver printed table cloths and curtains. Foolcorries and Delhi prints at cheap prices.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

MDLLES. J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a large collection of Dress Laces in assorted colours, 45-inch wide, and also Flounce Laces, Velvet, and Peluche in assorted colours.

WANTED, a HOSPITL ASSISTANT for the Dispensary at Jhagadia, in the Rajpipla State. Pay, Rs. 60 per mensem.—Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Nandod.—A. SHEWAN, Administrator, Rajpipla State.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—Everything very satisfactory, the Cuisine is very good, the place clean, and the Proprietors are most obliging and attentive, and the Hotel deserve patronage for their endeavour to please the public.—(Sd.) W. F. B. Col., Bengal Army.—CONCURRED (Sd.) D. C. H., Lt-Col, Ret. Bengal Army.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for three or four months.—F. B., *Gazette* Office

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

MRS. TYTLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from 8 a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

TO BE CLEARED.—The balance of our stock. Offers solicited.
The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Pearl Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

WANTED.—A BANDMASTER for the 8th Regiment Bo. Infantry at Rajkot. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, to the Band President.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Lime, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 10 Medows Street.

BACK BAY BATHS.—The above Baths will be CLOSED for improvements on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th January, 1888.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class, from Rs. 250. No Commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

BRACES AND TIES.—An immense selection of every make from Re. 1-8; also a large line in Washing Pin Scarfs, embroidered, silk spots, Horse Shoes, &c. Half dozen for Rs. 4.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN NURSE, middle-aged, to go to Deccan Hydrabad to attend on a Native Lady. Salary, Rs. 125. Apply to SYAD KUTBUDEEN, Byculla, G. I. P. Railway Infirmary.

TO LET, whole or in parts, a LARGE HOUSE, with godowns, in Rampart Row and Oak Lane, suitable for Banks, Offices, and Shops, lately vacated by Messrs. VOLKART BROS. Apply to FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, No. 6, Hornby Road.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, entirely open to the Westerly Sea-breeze. Rent moderate. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE, owner going home, LIGHT BAREILLY CART, new in 1885, in good order, and complete with harness, Rs. 200. Also powerful BAY ARAB HORSE 14-1, driven in the above, excellent hack, quiet, up to weight, Rs. 250. Apply to D., care of this Paper.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE BONA-FIDE sale of Mr. H. N. VAKEEL'S valuable furniture, by "Wimbridge," will be resumed TO-MORROW, at 1-30 p.m., from lot No. 227.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HIS
"EXCELLENCY"

THE GOVERNOR'S "LEVEE."

TUESDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

THORPE AND CO.

GLOVES ! GLOVES !

				Rs.	as.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	...	pair	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do.	...	...	2	12
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	...	...	3	4
Gent's French Grey,	do.	...	...	3	0
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	...	...	3	4
Military Doe or Buck	do.	...	...	3	8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	4	0
Best White Cambric Ties	each 8 as., per ½ doz.	2	12
Best White Linen, Tape Ties	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	3	12
Rich White Satin Bows ...	... ...each	1	12
Rich Black Satin Bows ...	... ...each	1	12
Folded Silk and Satin Ties ...	... each Re. 1-8 to	2	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Quality, Black Silk, Latest Shapes	15	8
Best Drab Naples Felt "	11	8
Opera or Crush Hats "	12	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gent's White Hemstitched, per doz. ...	12	8
Gent's Coloured Borders, per doz. ...	15	8
Gent's White Silk Coloured Borders, Best Quality...each	3	8
Gent's White and Coloured ...each	3	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper
Sundries.
Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS., W. F. STANLEY, T. H. STEWARD. } LONDON.

THE GOVERNORS LEVEE.

GLOVE FITTING DRESS COATS.
GLOVE FITTING FROCK COATS.
NEW WHITE QUILTINGS for WAISTCOATS.
BUFF and other LIGHT COLOURS for VESTS.
LIGHT FANCY TWEEDS and ANGOLAS for TROWSERS.
Thousands of Yards to choose from, for the Levee.
WHITE NECKTIES and BOWS for the Levee.
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, for Rs. 4 each, for the Levee.
GENT'S KID GLOVES for the Levee.
GENTLEMEN will please give their Orders so that they may not be too late at the Levee.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

SALE OF CASHMERE SILVER WARE
(DURING JANUARY 1888.)

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

ARE selling for Cash on delivery the remaining portion of their present Season Stock of

EXQUISITELY WROUGHT CASHMERE SILVER ARTICLES,

Comprising

SURROYS, SALVERS,
GOBLETS, TUMBLERS,
MUFFINEERS

At Two Rupees (Rs. 2) per Tolah.

This Price is exceptionally low, and comes out at about Seven Shillings (7s.) per oz. Troy Weight.

HAMILTON & Co. solicit early application for these Choice Indian Silver Objects.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 23rd, instant to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1887.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th, to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, to transact the following business :—
I. To receive the report of the outgoing Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 12 of Rule VII.
III. To confirm the addition to the Tonnage scale of the article "Fenugreek," in accordance with the ascertained measurement.
IV. To alter the resolution passed by the Chamber on 31st October, 1876, regarding ships' freight outwards from Bombay, payable in Bombay.
V. To elect new members, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL.
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1888, for works in Cast-Iron Down Pipes and Fittings, Cast-Iron and Zinc Ventilating Shafts, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.
2. Forms of contracts, specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of its. 10 per copy.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1888, for works in construction of Pipe Sewers and Branch Pipe Drains with Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.
2. Forms of contracts, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs.3,000, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 12 noon, 20th February, 1888, for the supply of ACCOUTREMENTS, and other stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1888, up to the 31st March, 1889. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, and obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) up to 15th February, 1888, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of eight annas for each set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1888. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

T. WALKER, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay, 16th Jan., 1888.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 3635 of George Alfred De Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS" and to built one vessel first in order to test or prove the speed.
This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, via Suez Canal and *vice versa* in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.
The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.
Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie-place.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7 H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons overhead, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons, steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engines, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam-hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses, each 28½ feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smiths' hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ¼ and ⅜ inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flogging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs, and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat, round, square, and plate iron, &c., &c.
Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.
For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Calcutta, November 28, 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 138 of 1884.

NANABHAI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJEE GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kandawady, outside the Fort.......Plaintiffs

vs.

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RUNCHOREDAS and NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GANPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Withalwady, and GUJANAN GOVIND and MORESHWAR GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased GOVIND PANDURANG by their guardian, *ad litem*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTAM NARROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort......Defendants

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Achratbai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Runchoredas Narandas Nathoobhai, Ganpatrao Pandurang, and Purshotum Narrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady, near Withalwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, New No. 3,243, old Survey No. 86, and new Survey No. 1,491, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,764 and 1,765 and Street Nos. 28, 30 and 1, and bounded as follows on or towards the north by the property of Kala Bhanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Sittaram Govind, and now to the said Ludha Cullianjee, and on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurang.

LOT No II.—All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government house, at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old Nos. 79, 81, 98, and 99, new Nos. 14,218 14,221, 14,240 and 14,241, new Survey Nos 1, 2, and 3-2585 with the messuage, tenement, building, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36, and now under Ward No. 631 (1), and Street No. 12, and bounded as follows, on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road, and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the south partly by the property of Ganpatrao Sudasewjee, and partly by the property of Ganpatrao Pandurang, on or towards the east by the Government Garden, and on or towards the west by a public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurang.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL and DAMODAR, attorneys for the first and second defendants abovenamed, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated the 1st day of December, 1887.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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OF THE ASIATIC SOC

THE VOLUNTEER FANCY BALL.

THE Volunteer Calico Fancy Ball was a misnomer, for decidedly more than half of those present ignored the primary condition and dressed in anything rather than calico. Whether it was owing to a dislike for so humble a material, or a love of more sumptuous apparel, or an inward consciousness that calico, however daintily treated, would not ill-become them, very few ladies complied with the request that dresses should be of calico, and with the exception of the Volunteers none of the sterner sex wore the homely web. Notwithstanding this the entertainment was not a whit the less enjoyable, and as a ball it was in every way a success. The management was in the hands of a capable committee, under the able presidency of Colonel Bayley. The absence of other events during the week gave many the opportunity of availing themselves of the hospitality of the Volunteers. The fact that there exist in Bombay three Volunteers Corps enabled the originators, or rather the resuscitators of the Volunteer ball, to form a very strong committee. And the revival of an event which used to be so popular as the annual Volunteer Ball was welcomed with a cordiality that had its proof in the very large and brilliant gathering in the Town Hall on Friday night.

The sombre old hall, which has done duty for the town for over half a century, was once more called into requisition, and under the clever hands of several gentlemen was quite transformed and presented a delightful appearance. In the compound several large pyramids of oil butties were placed, and as the joyful throng came pouring in they were met under the porch, at the entrance to the hall, by as large a crowd of eager spectators, who were present to view the gay dancers—they could not join—dressed in their fancy costumes before they passed into the ball room. Much care and thought had been expended in the adornment of the interior. Appropriate devices had been placed at the eastern and western ends of the room, and all along the walls the monograms of the different Corps were conspicuously displayed amidst evergreens, flags and bunting. "Defence not Defiance," the citizen soldiers' motto, with the words "Unity is Strength," referring to the three Corps, were very tastefully introduced at the gallery end, and from the ceiling baskets of fern were suspended. In keeping with the whole, the dais, on which the Volunteer Band was located, was made lovely and attractive by decorative evergreens and flags, and beneath it had been formed a pretty retreat, though obviously not for "whispering lovers." The supper room showed that equal care had been taken to beautify it. Well filled tables had been scattered about the durbar room, for it was here that supper was served, and a *buffet* laden with various delicacies ran along the Eastern end of the room. In the verandah and the corridor cool retreats had been provided for the dancers.

In the costumes little originality was attempted, and the few who had made an effort to be out of the ordinary line were prominent. Such costumes as Music, Progress, New Year, Magpie or Pet Birds, Queen of the Roses, Queen of the Garden and Ally Sloper were conspicuous among the numerous dresses of the evening. Lady Teazle, Dorothy Stanley and Ages Ago were striking, and those who believe that there will as yet be a retrograde movement in fashion,—the future adopting the dresses of the past—could not help feeling that such a movement would be if anything an improvement on the present fashion; for the fair ones who donned the last century garments quite set off the high waist and pretty poke bonnets. Peace, Charity, a Grecian Knight, Lady Bird, Spanish Dancers, Fisher Girls, Persian Princesses, and Jewesses—one and all received the admiration they deserved, and no less admired were the costumes of Frost, Shower of Gold, Scotch Lassie, and Snow. Among the gentlemen less originality had been shown than we care to own. A couple of Courtiers, a Court Jester, a Sir Peter Teazle, a Highlander, a sprinkling of continental and regimental costumes, with here and there a Neapolitan Fisherman or a less attractive Pathan, or Mogul, or Heathen Chinese, and last, but not least, a decidedly good representative of Ally Sloper, were all that the male sex provided in the way of change from the ordinary evening dress or uniform. Still the military uniforms aided in adding to the general effect. They infused an element of the practical and present in a scene of the fanciful and past. It was a scene such as Praed described:—

> "........A fancy ball, a strange affair,
> Made up of silks and feathers,
> Light heads, light heels, false hearts, false hair,
> Pins, paint, and ostrich feathers."

Light hearts, though omitted, seemed to reign supreme as one and all appeared to give themselves up to thorough enjoyment. From the first waltz to the last galop, the twenty-fifth item on the programme, dancing was kept up with a vigour and spirit which was surprising. The lovers of the mazy waltz—"the Imperial and endearing waltz" as Byron calls it—were much gratified at the frequency of its appearance on the programme. That it was much appreciated was apparent from the numbers who indulged in it, and this fact might be taken as a proof of the supremacy of the waltz over other dances, and the verifying of the prophecy that to its "more melting tunes" will

> Bow Irish jig and ancient rigadoon,
> Scotch reels, avaunt!
> And country dances also forego their
> future claims.

Dancing commenced shortly after half-past nine and continued till the small hours of the morning, without any interval for supper. It only remains to be said that to the following gentlemen, who formed the committee, and especially to Captain Freeborn and Captain Soundy, on whom fell the toughest portion of the work, are due the thanks of those who were given such an opportunity for enjoying themselves:—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, B.V.R., Major G. W. Roughton, B.V.A., Captain F. A. Little, B L. H., Captain H. Hodgkinson, B.V.R., Captain E. Freeborn, B.V.R., Captain F. Place, B.V.R., Captain A. F. Soundy, B.V.R., Lieutenant G. Lund, B.V.R., Lieutenant Prior de Saone, B.V.R., Col-Sergeant W. George, B.V.R., Col-Sergeant L. A. Watkins, B.V.R., Sergeant W. Tate, B.V.A., Sergeant F. A. Rowland, B.V.R.

Yet one more word need be said in the hope that as such signal proof was given of the popularity of the Volunteer Ball, it may be re-established permanently and thus take its place with the monsoon ball amongst the other permanent engagements in the Volunteer calendar.

The subjoined list gives the names of those present and the costumes they assumed:—

Abbott, Mr.	G. I. P. Ry. Uniform.
Abbott, Mrs.	Snow Queen.
Aga, Shah Shuja	Evening Dress.
Andrews, Mr.	Windsor Uniform.
Andrews, Mr. F.	Frenchman.
Ansell, Mr. E. T.	Heathen Chinee.
Arnold, Mrs.	Parsee Lady.
Ashton, Miss	Manon.
Avent, Mrs.	Glistening Dew.
Avron, Mr.	A Member of the 4th Estate.
Avron, Miss J.	Queen of the Garden.
Baird, Miss R.	Persian Princess.
Baird, Mr. A.	Persian Gentleman.
Baker, Mr.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Bankier, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Barrow, Mr. H. W.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Bather, Miss	Nancy Lee.
Baxter, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Baxter, Mrs.	Fatima.
Bayley, Mr. L. H.	Court Dress.
Bayley, Mr. V. B. F.	Pierrot.
Bethune, Mr. F. A.	Anglo-Indian.
Beville, Mr. C. H.	Evening Dress.
Beville, Colonel	
Beville, Mr. G. F.	
Beynon, Mr.	
Beynon, Mrs.	
Blaker, Mr. H. C., C. N. A. V.	Uniform.
Blackhall, Mr. J.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Blandford, Mrs.	The Hornet.
Blominstok, Mr.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Boyes, Miss	Dutch Fisher Girl.
Branson, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Brooks, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Brooks, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Brooks, Mr. D.	Uniform.
Brooks, Mr. J.	B. L. H. Uniform.
Brooks, Miss	Lady Bird.
Bromley, Miss A.	Little Red Riding Hood.
Bromley, Mr. H.	The Masher.
Bromley, Mrs. H.	Mary, Queen of Scots.
Brown, Mr.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Brown, Mr. A.	Evening Dress.
Buckland, Mr. H. W.	Bombay Hunt.
Burder, Mr. C. H.	Monk.
Butler, Mr. C. H.	Evening Dress.
Carney, Miss	Tuscan Peasant Girl.
Chance, Mr. G. F.	Toby Twinkle.
Chance, Mrs. G. F.	Daughter of the Regiment.
Chart, Mr. T. W.	Evening Dress.
Clark, Miss	Jockey.
Collins, Mr.	Uniform.
Conran, Capt.	Uniform.
Cooper, Mr.	Blue-Coat Schoolboy.
Cope, W.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Cope, Miss	Spanish Dancer.
Cornforth, Mr. J. P.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Counsell, Mr. T.	Evening Dress.
Counsell, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Counsell, Miss	Canada.
Crimmins, Mrs.	Monte Carlo.
Cronan, Miss	Colleen Bawn.
Cunningham, Mr.	E. Y. R. Uniform.
Cunningham, Mrs.	Red Riding Hood.
DeSaone, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Devlin, Mr. H.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Dewhurst, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Dillon, Mr. J.	Pathan Merchant.
Downes, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Ellis, Mr. C. A.	Corsican Fisherman.
Engel, Mr. C.	Evening Dress.
Engel, Mr. L.	Evening Dress.
Engel, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Engel, Miss	Queen of the Roses.
English, Mr. F. W.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Essai, Miss	Jewess.
Fairbairn, Mr. J. H.	Evening Dress.
Fairbairn, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Faulkes, Mr.	Uniform.
Fenton, Capt. R.A.	Court Dress.
Fernandez, Mr. G. A.	Prince of Cabul.
Fischer, Miss	Queen of Hearts.
Fischer, Miss Maud	Margareti (Faust).
Fisher, Miss	Republicaine.
Flower, Miss	Music.
Forbes, Miss A.	Rebecca.
Forbes, Miss	Parsee Girl of the Period.
Foster, Miss	Night.
Fowler, Mr. G. H.	Austrian Hussar.
Fowler, Mrs. G. W.	Esmeralda.
Frere, Mr. A. V.	Court Jester.
Frere, Mrs.	Peace.
Gass, Mr.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Gawthorn, Mr. H.	Evening Dress.
Gell, Mr. H. G.	Uniform.
George, Mr. W.	Sailor.
George, Mrs. W.	Evening Dress.
George, Mr. W.	B. V. R. Uniform.
George, Mrs. W.	Parsee Lady of the Period.
Gibbons, Mrs. E.	Petbirds.
Gillespie, Mrs.	Jewess.
Greaves, Mr. L. H.	Uniform.
Green, Mr. W. B.	Ally Sloper.
Green, Mrs. W. B.	Monte Carlo.
Griffin, Mr. W.	Harlequin.
Hallum, Mrs.	Colleen Bawn.
Hallum, Mrs.	Monte Carlo.
Hatch, Dr.	Evening Dress.
Hatch, Miss	Music.
Hawkins, Mrs. C. R.	Evening Dress.
Hawkins, Miss	A Heliotrope.
Hayter, Mr. H. J.	G. I. P. R. Uniform.
Higgins, Mr. P. C.	Bush Ranger 1850.
Higgins, Miss E.	Progress.
Hitcher, Mr. R.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Hind, Mr. A.	Fifer.
Holland, Mr. W.	Uniform.
Horne, Miss	Lady, Elizabethan Period.
Houliston, Mr.	Basque.
Houliston, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Huggett, Mr. H.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Huggett, Mrs. H.	Evening Dress.
Hughes, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Hughes, Miss J.	Gipsy.
Hughes, Miss	Fairy Queen.
Humphrey, Mr. W. M.	Man-o'-War's Man.
Humphrey, Mrs.	Parsee Lady of the Period.
Ingham, Mr.	L. H. Uniform.
Jahier, Mr. C. H.	Evening Dress.
Jost, Mr. C.	Isterkese.
Jost, Mrs.	Gipsy.
Kane, Mr. C. E.	B. L. H. Uniform.
Kelly, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Kelly, Miss A.	Grecian.
Kelly, Mrs.	Duenna.
Kelly, Miss	Parsee Lady.
Kelly, Miss Kathleen	Esmeralda.
King, Mr. A. H.	B. L. H. Uniform.
King, Mrs. A.	Evening Dress.
King, Miss	Sovereign.
King, Captain A.	G. I. P. V. R. Uniform.
Kinnelly, Miss	New Year.
Kingscote, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Kingelhofer, Mr. J.	Chitpowan Brahman.
Knowles, Mr. B. J.	Evening Dress.
Knowles, Miss	Oriental Dancer.
Lake, Mr. G.	Evening Dress.
Lake, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Lawley, Mr. F.	Evening Dress.
Laythorpe, Mr.	Man-o'-War's Man.
Laythorpe, Mrs.	Parsee Lady of the Period.
Leask, Mr. J.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Leslie, Mr.	Sowar 6th D. G.
LeGeyt, Mr. W.	Evening Dress.
Le Maistre, Mr G. E	Pillar-Post.
Lidbetter, Mr.	A Footballer.
Lovell, Mr. E. C. J.	Rouge et Noir.
Lund, Lieut.	Uniform.
Lund, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Lund, Miss	Evening Dress.
Lustig, Mr.	Mexican Mountaineer.
Macaulay, Mr.	B. V. A. Uniform.
MacMillan, Miss	Spanish Lady.
Maloney, Dr. J. B.	Uniform.
Maloney, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Manser, Surg.	
McClumpha, Mr. W.	Evening Dress.
McClumpha, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
McCormack, Mr. P.	Arab.
McCormack, Mrs.	Parsee Lady.
McCulloch, Lt. F.	B. V. A.
McGuire, Miss	Miss Hardcastle.
McGuire, Miss	Red, White and Blue.
McGuire, Mr.	Khoja Gentleman.
McGuire, Miss L.	Red Maid.
McKenzie, Miss Blanche	Alphabet.
McNeill, Mr.	Court Dress, Louis XV.
Meiffre, Mr. E.	Evening Dress.
Menist, Mr.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Mitchell, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Mitchell, Mr. J. F.	Evening Dress.
Morland, Lady	Lady Teazle.
Murray, Mrs.	Normandy.
Munro, Mr. J.	Evening Dress.
Munro, Mrs. J.	Evening Dress.
Munro, Miss	Scotland.
Munro, Miss N.	Little Bopeep.
Napier, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Nicholson, Mr. E. F.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Nicholson, Mrs. Ferrers	Dorothy Stanley.
Orr, Mr. J. W.	Sir Peter Teazle.
Orr, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Orr, Miss	Ages Ago.
O'Connor, Mr. H.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Oliver, Mr.	Demi-Official.
Oliver, Mrs.	Night.
O'Shea, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Palmer, Mr. F.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Panton, Mr. A.	Evening Dress.
Peplow, Mr. J. W.	Cook of H. M. S. Pinafore.
Peplow, Mrs. F. W.	Schlessian Cow Girl.
Parsons, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Evening Dress.
Peters, Miss	Flower Girl.
Pinson, Mrs. N.	Evening Dress.
Place, Capt. F.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Poy, Miss A.	Poissoniere, Bretonne.
Prim, Mrs.	Queen of Night.
Pryer, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Pryer, Miss	Tambourine Girl.
Pyrke, Mr.	Evening Dress.
Pyrke, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Ralli, Mr. E. D.	Evening Dress.
Randle, Mr. N.	Evening Dress.
Read, Mr. H.	Hungarian Officer.
Read, Mr. G. W.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Read, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Rean, Mr. T.	Mogul Merchant.
Rean, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Reid, Mrs.	Japanese Lady.
Ronaldson, Mr. A.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Rodgers, Mr. J. T.	Evening Dress.
Rodgers, Miss	Peace.
Ross, Mr. W. J.	Uniform.
Ross, Mrs. W. J.	Evening Dress.
Rosseter, Capt. H. D.	G. I. P. V. R. Uniform.
Roughton, Major	B. V. A. Uniform.
Roughton, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Rowe, Mr. W. C.	Faust.
Rowland, Miss A.	Evening Dress.
Rowland, Miss B.	Evening Dress.
Rowland, Mrs. F. A.	Evening Dress.
Rule, Mr. J. H.	Harlequin.
Russell, Mr. I. G.	Domino.
Ryan, Mr. R.	Evening Dress.
Ryan, Miss	Snow.
Sadler, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Scott, Mrs.	Mess Uniform, B. V. A.
Scott, Miss Nina	Folly.
Seabrook, Mr.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Seabrook, Mrs.	Night.
Simkins, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Sinclair, Mr. C.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Smetham, Mr. E. R.	An A. B.
Smith, Mr. J. W.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Smith, Mr. C. L.	Arab.
Smith, Mrs. C. L.	Colleen Bawn.
Smyth, Colonel	Uniform.
Smyth, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Snell, Mr. R. J.	Evening Dress.
Soundy, Capt. A. F.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Soundy, Mr. H. C.	Rouge et Noir.
Soundy, Mrs.	Christmas.
Soundy, Miss	The First Favourite.
Spencer, Mrs.	Priscilla.
Stapleton, Mr. J.	B. V. R. Uniform.
Stephenson, Mr. T.	Odds and Ends.
Stewart, Mr. R. L.	Neapolitan Fisherman.
Stoker, Mrs.	Folly.
Stokes, Miss E.	Tambourine Girl.
Stokes, Miss J.	Milk Maid.
Stuart, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Stuart, Miss	Night.
Stuart, Miss C.	Comin' thro' the rye.
Stuart, Miss E.	Strawberries and Cream.
Swan, Major	Uniform.
Tate, Mr. W.	Evening Dress.
Tate, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Taylor, Mr. T. P.	B. V. A. Uniform.
Taylor, Miss	Evening Dress.
Teil, Miss L.	Scotch Lassie.
Thorburn, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Thirle, Mr.	E. Y. R. Uniform.
Thirle, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Thomas, Mrs.	Olympia.
Tocque, Miss	Shower of Gold.
Trevathick, Capt.	G. I. P. R. Uniform.
Turner, Mr. Allan F.	Mess Uniform, B. V. A.
Turner, Mr. F.	Uniform.
Turner, Mrs.	Evening Dress.
Turner, Miss	Frost.
Wale, Mrs.	Persian Lady.
Walke, Mr.	Petty Officer, H. M.'s Bacchante.
Watkins, Mr. E. C.	Evening Dress.
Watkins, Mrs. E. C.	Night.
Watkins, Mrs. L. A.	Evening Dress.
Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P.	Evening Dress.
Watson, Mr. R.	Evening Dress.
Watson, Mrs. R.	Evening Dress.
Watson, Miss Alice	Gipsy Princess.
Whitehead, Mr. J. H.	Evening Dress.
Williams, Miss	Dawn.
Wood, Miss W.	Harvest.
Wright, Mr. K. N.	Evening Dress.
Wright, Mrs.	Sunbeam.
Wrixon, Mr. P.	Evening Dress.
Wrixon, Miss	Lady Bird.

THE programme was:—

1	Valse	Les Flots Bleus.
2	Quadrille	Olympia.
3	Valse	Estudiantina.
4	Polka	Dragoons.
5	Valse	Reveris.
6	Valse	Passing Clouds.
7	Lancers	Gaiety.
8	Valse	Douce Souvenance.
9	Valse	Iris.
10	Quadrille	Madame Angot.
11	Valse	Myosotis.
12	Gavotte	Muriel.
13	Valse	Southern Breeze.
14	Valse	Dream Faces.
15	Caledonians	Cameronians.
16	Valse	Maid of the Mill.
17	Valse	Le Plaisir ce'est ma vie.
18	Lancers	Trial by Jury.
19	Valse	Love's Dreamland.
20	Polka	Camarade.
21	Valse	Thine Alone.
22	Quadrille	Pantomime.
23	Valse	Only once more.
24	Valse	Our Last.
	Galop	Orpheus.

THE rainfall in Madras District from April to November 1887, both months inclusive, amounted to 52·87 inches, being 10·84 inches, more than in the corresponding period of 1886, and 11 inches more than the average of the five years ending 1885-86. There were fourteen rainy days in the month of November. In all districts but Bellary and Anantapur, the rainfall last year was above the five years' average.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Rifle Association, Coorla.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—H. M. S. Euphrates, from Portsmouth; and Hindoo (s), Shields. Yesterday:—Bangalore (s), from Port Louis; Kapurthulla (s), Greenock and Singapore (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st:—Ellora (s), for Negapatam. Yesterday:—Sierra Cordova (ship), Bassein.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Hindoo cemetry, at Haines Road, touching the death of Sujna Dhondee, a labourer, aged forty years, who died from the effects of some casks falling upon him on the 13th inst. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE POONA POULTRY SHOW.—A prize of Rs. 25 offered by Rao Bahadoor B. L. Sawant, First-Class First-grade Sub-Judge of Dharwar, has been awarded by the committee to Mr. Sittaram Ramchundra Gaekwad, the well-known Marathi author of the descriptions of Bijapore and Poona, for the best essay on Poware at the late Poultry Show at Poona.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	Rubezahl	Flotow.
Waltz	Olivia	Marriott.
Selection	Macbeth No. 1	Verdi.
Polonaise	Der Fackelzug	Faust.
Quadrille	Babiole	Godfrey.
Polka	Le Cavalier	Fahrbach, jr.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—The hearing of the case of Husonbhoy Vishram and three Purdasees, who stand charged with committing criminal trespass by Ebrahim Ahmedally, was resumed on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. Mr. Grey appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defence. Mr. Gilbert applied for an adjournment of the case to another day, his counsel, Mr. Inverarity, being unable to attend. Mr. Grey strongly objected owing to the considerable expense his client had incurred. It was then decided by the Court that the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith should be taken. On examination Dr. Sindey Smith stated that he visited the house in September last and found the rooms on the first floor of the building as well as the dewankhana in a smoky condition. There was no outlet for the smoke, and the rooms were not adapted for cooking purposes. There was a great noise as of chopping of wood and singing in the dwelling, which caused a disturbance, and he was of opinion, that the health of the prosecutor's wife, who was sick, would be imperilled hy the condition of the atmosphere. The case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 24th instant.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Persian cemetry, Queen's Road, touching the death of Razub Ali Mahomed Jaffer, aged 52 years. Deceased was the agent of a mercantile house in Persia, and lived in Pakmoda Street. He died somewhat suddenly at his residence on Saturday afternoon. The man for the last month complained of a pain in his right side, and was treated by Messrs. Foster Brothers of Syed Abdool Rahmon Street. On Friday last, he complained of severe pain in his head, and refused to take any food. He also stated to his clerk, Mahomed Saduk, that he wanted no doctor. At 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, he was found lying dead on his cot. The deceased, it appeared, was in debt to the extent of two or three thousand rupees, and his creditors were growing troublesome and threatened to summon him. Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, said, he made an autopsy of the body of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on it, the internal organs were healthy. He removed the stomach, and in opening it, found it to contain a large quantity of opium. From the *post mortem* he was of opinion that the cause of death was opium-poisoning. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict:—That the death of Razub Ali Mahomed Jaffer was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

THE MAHIM CHURCH DISPUTE.

ON Saturday, the case in which Francis De Silva was charged by Rev. Pedro Joa Manuel De Cruz with criminal trespass and theft of books from the Church of St. Michael, at Mahim, was called on for further hearing before Mr. Ryan. Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, for the defence.

Mr. Owen said that since this case was last before the Court, he had an opportunity of seeing the Bishop of Damaun, whom he informed of the very decided views which his Worship had expressed with reference to the case. He had told the Bishop that the Magistrate had proposed that the books should be returned to the sacristy from whence they were taken, and had added that no object would be gained by going on with the case. The Reverend gentleman had no desire to appear, in the slightest degree, vindictive in the matter. He had taken up the case in the interests of the Church as its head, and he had no object in proceeding further with the prosecution, if his Worship thought that, on the facts which were stated in Court, he would not be justified in finding the accused guilty of a criminal offence. Mr. Owen added that he did not wish to discuss the view which his Worship had taken of the case. But although he was quite prepared to go on, he would under the circumstances offer to withdraw the charge.

The Magistrate: Is it the wish of the Bishop of Damaun that the prosecution should not proceed?

Mr. Owen: Having regard to the very decided opinion expressed by your Worship as to the probable results of the case he offers to withdraw the charge, as he has no particular object to gain in getting a conviction.

The Magistrate: I do not see there is any criminial element in the removal of the books, supposing they were removed by the accused. I consider the charge withdrawn and the accused is discharged. I wish, in the interests of the community of Mahim, that harmony should subsist between the Bishop and the parishioners.

Mr. Brown said that if the case had gone on he would have shown that so far from any theft having taken place there was an attempt on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities to usurp the property of the Church. A similar case had arisen in another parish in which the Court had ruled that the property was vested in the parishioners. The contention of the ecclesiastial party that they had the right under the canon law to administer the property could not be sustained.

The accused was discharged, and the books were ordered to be restored to the place from whence they were taken.

MILITARY NEWS.

OWING to the death, some months ago, of Mr. A. Hill Rennie, a lieutenancy fell vacant in the Behar Light Horse. It is said that Mr. Rowland Hudson, at present Troop Sergeant-Major and one of the most popular members of the Corps, will be promoted to the appointment.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of three months' British pay of rank to Captain G. C. Jenkinson, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, as compensation for a wound received by him in action with dacoits at Nayakin, in Upper Burma, on the 9th August, 1887.

THE Government of Madras having complained of the quality of certain issues from the Saddlery and Harness Factory, Cawnpore, a special committee will be shortly assembled at Calcutta to investigate and report on the alleged issues of inferior articles of harness and saddlery and Cawnpore-made leather generally. The foreman of tanners and curriers, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, will attend the committee.

AN order has been issued forbidding the use of rubber stamp impressed signatures by military officers on official documents. The signatures to all documents must be the sign manual of the officer concerned, clearly and legibly written.

IN cases where considerable delay has occurred in the filling up of appointments in a newly-raised corps, it has been ordered that all such appointments and all promotions consequent thereon shall have effect from such subsequent date as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. COWPER has been confirmed as Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, *vice* Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, appointed Accountant-General, Military Department. Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Thomas has been appointed 1st Class, 1st Grade, and Major J. A. Miley, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, in succession; and there the promotion ends.

THAT portion of the Army Head-quarters offices at present in Calcutta will leave for the hills about the second week of February.

SIR THOMAS BAKER, who leaves Mozufferpore on the 23rd after inspecting the Behar Light Horse, will return to Allahabad on the 24th, bringing with him the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts, who, with Colonel Pole-Carew, Colonel Neville Chamberlain, and Captains Hume and Sherston, will be the General's guests during their stay in Allahabad.

THE Commander-in-Chief's visit will be the signal for a good deal of military and social activity in Allahabad. On the 25th there will be a parade of the garrison at 10 a.m. On the 26th a field day on the ground to the right of the Cawnpore-road in the neighbourhood of the rifle ranges. Operations on that day will commence at 9 a.m., and the troops will dine and bivouac on the ground occupied at the close of the day, the afternoon being devoted to soldiers' sports. On the 27th the Chief inspects the Fort, and leaves in the evening for Cawnpore.

THE following Staff appointments will fall vacant during the current year in India under the five years' and limitation of age rules:—

Staff.—Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras, Major G. Henry, R. E. (14th March); Rawal Pindi Division, Lieutenant-General Sir M. Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I. (31st March); Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, Major A. J. Garret (19th April); Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind, Major W. H. Lyster, 16th Bombay Infantry (26th April); Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Allahabad, Major F. G. A. Wiehe, 1st Durham Light Infantry (20th June); Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay Army, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. P. Thomas, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment (5th July); Brigade-Major, Meerut, Major F. C. Burton, S.C. (18th July); Saugor District, Brigadier-General C. J. East, C.B. (30th July); Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras, Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. McLeod, D.S.O., Madras Infantry (5th October); Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, Bengal, Colonel G. de C. Morton, Royal Warwickshire Regiment (20th October); Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Lucknow, Captain A. J. A. Wright, East Lancashire Regiment (30th October); and the Quetta District, Brigadier-General, Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps (1st November).

Regimental Commands.—2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Pocklington, (22nd February); 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer Field (24th February); 2nd Battalion King's (Liverpool) Regiment, Colonel A. A. LeMesurier, C. B. (7th March); 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel William Whitla (11th March); 17th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Cooke (1st April); 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Golding (1st April); 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy Stephen (19th April); 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Bluet (21st April); 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Colonel J. E. Whitting (21st April); 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey (Queen's) Regiment, Colonel W. J. Holt (6th May); 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Corballis (9th June); 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Webster (9th June); 2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. French (21st July); 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel F J. Todd (21st September); 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Morris (29th September); 3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davison (24th November); and the 2nd Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles,) Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Ward (2nd December).

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. EUPHRATES, Captain A. C. H. Paget, R.N., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Portsmouth with troops for India, and moored off the Apollo Bunder. Having embarked a portion of the troops, about five hundred all told, at Portsmouth, she left on the 2nd December last, touching all the stations *en route*. Called at Gibraltar on the 27th idem, and disembarking the 1st Norfolk Regiment she picked up the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers and left on the following; stopped at Malta on the 1st instant and weighed anchor on the 2nd; called at Suez on the 8th, left a battalion of the 2nd Royal Rifles there, and embarking the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers left for this on the 9th January. She had a very fine passage out, the voyage being made pleasant by concerts, dances and other amusements. The entire complement of reliefs brought out by the Euphrates is 69 officers, 12 ladies, 8 children, 1,171 men, 40 women, and 49 children, those from Suez numbering about 700 rank-and-file of the Royal Fusiliers and other details belonging to Batteries of R.A., &c. The Royal Fusiliers is for the Bombay Presidency, and will be stationed at Poona, whither it proceeded by three troop trains, on Saturday evening, from the Victoria Terminus, in command of their senior officer and under medical charge of Surgeon-Major T. S. Cogan and Surgeon G. Scott.

The Euphrates sails homewards on the 29th instant, with the 5-1 Southern Division, R.A., and other drafts.

The following are the names of officers, &c., brought out by the troopship:—

Surgeon C. E. Sander, Bengal Medical Department.
Surgeon W. Herbert, Indian Medical Staff.
Rev. W. B. L. Alexander, Roman Catholic Chaplain.
Surgeon-Major J. A. Gormley, Medical Staff.
Major E. C. Wace, R. A.
Surgeon-Major T. S. Cogan, Medical Staff.
Surgeon-Major F. A. Smith, Medical Staff.
Surgeon G. Scott, Medical Staff.
Surgeon T. A. P. Marsh, Medical Staff.
Surgeon F. H. M. Burton, Medical Staff.
Captain G. S. Nicholson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A. G. Serinen, Oxford Regiment.
Captain E. P. A. Fawney, Royal Horse Artillery.
Captain G. W. Lane, Royal Horse Artillery.
Captain E. Guinness, Royal Artillery.
Captain H. A. Eyre, Army Pay Department.
Lieutenant F. F. Solly-Flood, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. H. W. Perrott, Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieutenant W. L. D. Fordyce, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant C. R. J. Griffiths, Bedford Regiment.
Lieutenant A. C. D. Baillie, Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieutenant J. M. Lumsden, Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieutenant H. D. Ozzard, Hants Regiment.
Lieutenant R. M. Lowis, Somerset Regiment.
Lieutenant M. L. J. Gordon, Liverpool Regiment.
Lieutenant C. T. Swam, Berkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Prentice, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant C. P. Lenon-Conyngham, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant W. V. Scudamore, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant E. P. Johnson, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant R. E. Tomlyn, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant J. A. Travers, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant E. L. Dunsterville, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant J. H. Twiss, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant C. W. Firebrace, 2nd Hussars.
Lieutenant A. C. Watson, Wilts Regiment.
Lieutenant J. L. Sinclair, Royal Irish Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Bateman, Champion, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieutenant F. G. Beville, North Stafford Regiment.
2nd-Lieutenant W. A. Adams, Liverpool Regiment.
2nd-Lieutenant W. J. H. Powell, East Surrey Regiment.
2nd-Lieutenant R. B. Unwin, Suffolk Regiment.
2nd-Lieutenant W. C. Blair, Suffolk Regiment.
2nd-Lieutenant J. M. McHutchin, South Stafford Regiment.
2nd-Lieutenant J. R. Carter, South Stafford Regiment.
2nd-Lieutenant C. Henry Davis, Cheshire Regiment.
Mrs. Robotham, wife of Captain I. J. C. Robotham, East Lancashire Fusiliers.
Mrs. Hallowes.
Sergeant-Major T. Guilfoyle, Madras Unattached List.
Schoolmistress L. Fletcher.

The following officers embarked on board from Suez, belonging to the Royal Fusiliers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Chard.
Major W. C. Roberts.
Major G. F. Gunyon.
Major N. Pochin.
Captain G. C. Briggs.
Captain E. J. Cooper.
Captain A. Nugent.
Lieutenant C. H. Morrice.
Lieutenant C. F. Burton.
Lieutenant C. J. Stanton.
Lieutenant W. B. Hickie.
Lieutenant J. P. England.
Lieutenant S. T. B. Lawford.
Lieutenant F. S. F. Scoones.
Lieutenant R. Fowler Butler.
Lieutenant C. C. Carr.
Lieutenant E. H. Waller.
2nd-Lieutenant W. M. Marter.
Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Hall.
Quarter-Master G. Herbert.
Sergeant-Major E. J. Bell.
Band-Master T. Moran.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Lieutenant H. E. C. Nepean, R. W. K. Regiment.

FROM MALTA.

2nd-Lieutenant A. J. Carnana, East Lancashire Regiment.
2nd-Lieutenant J. M. Camilleri, East Yorkshire Regiment.
Miss C. Sciortnio.

THE Chief Justice of the North-West starts on a tour of inspection on the 25th instant, visiting the Shahjehanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Saharunpore, Meerut, and Aligarh districts, and possibly Agra also. Sir John Edge, who will be accompanied by Mr. J. B. Thomson, High Court Registrar, returns to Allahabad about 5th February.

RAJPUTANA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST DAY, 19TH JANUARY.

THE first day of the above races commenced with beautiful weather and a large number of spectators. The lotteries, which took place the night before, were far better than usual, considering the small number who attended, there being over Rs. 8,000 worth in the first night lotteries.

The result of the racing is as follows:—

Judges:—Colonel Fisher and Colonel Webster; Clerk of the Scales, Surgeon-Major O'Farrell; Clerk of the Course, E. Foy, Esq.; Starter, J. Kendal, Esq.

CHARGER RACE.

Col Lushington's, b w m Remorse, 11st, Mr Woolmer	1
Mr Welman's, b w g Tantara, 11st, Owner	2
Mr Moore's, b w g Blowhard, 11st, Native	0

Won easily.

MAIDEN PLATE.

Mr Welman's, ch c b g Friendship (late Alonzo), 9st 12lbs, Owner	1
Col Lushington's, b c b g Hazard (late BlackDiamond), 9st 12lbs, Mr Woolmer	2
Rajah of Junia's, ch c b p Cyclops, 9st 12lbs, Native.	3
Mr Fleming's, ch c b m She, 11st 4lb, Beddy	0
Mr Egerton's, b c b p Bayleaf, 9st 12lb, Owner	0

Won by length.

ALL HORSE HURDLES.

Mr Woolmer's, b w g Skylark, 10st 1lb, Owner	1
Mr Langdale's, b w g Dunleary, 11st 8lb, Native	2
Col Lushington's, b w m Remorse, 10st 1lb, Native	3

Won easily.

THE NUSSEERABAD CUP.

Mr. Trevor's, ch c b g Ressaldar, 10st 2lb, Mr. Egerton	1
Col. Lushington's, ch c b m Nellie, 9st 7lb, J. Kendall	2
Mr. Foy's, b a p Grateful, 9st 3lb, Native	3
Mr. Welman's, ch c b g Friendship, Owner	0
Mr. Woolmer's, D Iron Grey W. 10st 1 lb., Owner	0

Won by a head.

DESERT STAKES.

Mr Frederick's, ch c b m Busybody, 11st 10lb, Mr Woolmer	1
Miss Foy's, b a h Pilot, 10st 4lb, Mr Welman	2
Mr Dorset's, b c b m Gaylass, 10st 1lb, Mr Egerton.	3
Rajah of Junia's, g a h Blue Bond, 10st 4lb, Native.	0

LILLIPUTS.

Mr Woolmer's, b w g Anchovey, 11st 3lb, Owner	1
Mr Orr's, y c b p Hengler, 9st 4lb, Native	2
Mr Foy's, ch c b p Fenian, 9st 1lb, Native	2
Mr Ellice's, ch c b p Golden Fleece, 9st 4lb, Native	0

Won easily.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

DOUBLES, FIRST TIES.

				Sets.
Cobbold Glazebrook	scratch at	Boggs Young	+15	6 5 6 2
Ward Murray	" "	Burke Brooks	+15 & 1 bis.	6 2 2 6 6 3
Nicholson O'Connor	" "	Marks Graham	+ 2 bis.	5 6 6 1 6 3
Beaufort Gould	" "	Barrow MacCartie	+ 1 bis.	5 6 6 5 3 6

SINGLES, FIRST TIES.

Cobbold scratch	beat	Weschi + 15 & 2 bisques	6 3 6 2
Boggs + 1-2 30	"	MacMahon scratch	6 2 6 5
Chope + 15	"	Brooks "	6 2 6 5
Nicholson scratch	"	Burke + 15 & 1 bisque	6 3 6 2

DOUBLES, SECOND TIES.

Ward Murray	scratch *versus*	Cobbold Glazebrook	+ 1-2 15
Nicholson O'Connor	" "	Beaufort Gould	scratch

To be played off by Wednesday, the 25th instant.

SINGLES, SECOND TIES.

Ward	scratch *versus*	Mark + 1-2 15 & 1 bisque.
Cobbold	" "	Boggs + 15 & 1 bisque.
Nicholson	" "	Chope + 1-2 30 & 1 bisque.
O'Connor	" "	Young + 1 bisque.

To be played off by Wednesday, the 25th instant.

PAREL GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE annual Parel Gymkhana sports were held on Saturday afternoon at Parel. As usual the spacious grounds, which front the blocks of buildings occupied by the employes of the Railway Company, were utilised for the occasion. There was a very large attendance of people who were interested in the proceedings. From an early hour the grounds presented a scene of much life and merriment. An "Aunt Sally" stood in one portion of the ground and attracted many, while in another spot a greasy pole had been erected, and scores of natives attempted to climb it, much to the amusement of a large crowd who watched their efforts and laughed at their vain attempts. The popularity of the sports was attested by the very large number of competitors who entered, for each event never attracted less than half a dozen entries. The Obstacle Race open to all comers and the Quarter-mile Handicap were the chief events. In the latter young Master Twiss came in first and Master Wilson was second. Master Wilson also won the Obstacle Race, though he had a hard fight for it, young Master Gibbons having pressed him closely towards the end of the race after having led the way the greater part of it. Wilson had only a short while ago won the Obstacle Race which had been open to members only. The Donkey Race and the Race for Bandsmen were the most amusing events and caused, as usual, general merriment. After the sports the G. I. P. Railway Band played a selection of dance music, and those who had attended to witness the sports then gave themselves up to dancing on a canvas floor laid down for the purpose.

The management had been entrusted to the following gentlemen, who fulfilled their respective duties in a very creditable manner:—Mr. A. Sawyers, Hon. Sec.; Messrs. B. Johnson and H. Daw, Handicappers; Mr. A. Scott, Starter; and Messrs. T. Brown and T. Irving, Referees. The following are the results of the matches:—

FLAT HANDICAP.—100 yds.—For members only.

C. Waite	1
W. J. Twiss	2
C. Lilliwhite	3

HIGH JUMP.

C. Waite	1
D. H. Neilson	2

POLE JUMP.

E. Welman	1
J. Hidly	2

THROWING THE HAMMER AND PUTTING THE SHOT.

Sergt. Major Seaforde	1
C. Waite	2

QUARTER MILE FLAT HANDICAP.

W. Twiss	1
C. Waite	2
C. Lilliwhite	3

CHATTY RACE (75 yds.)

C. Waite	1
C. Lilliwhite	2
D. H. Wilson	3

SIAMESE TWIN RACE (75 yds.)

C. Waite C. Lilliwhite	1
A. Connell J. Blaney	2

OBSTACLE RACE (75 yds.)

D. H. Wilson	1
N. Hawkins	2
J. Philips	3

OBSTACLE RACE—For non-members.

D. H. Wilson	1
V. Gibbons	2
N. Hawkins	3

THREE-QUARTER MILE WALKING HANDICAP.

W. J. Twiss	1
D. H. Neilson	2
T. H. Bell	3

DONKEY RACE.

V. E. Abbott	1
W. Duggan	2

OBSTACLE RACE FOR NATIVES.

Manuel Peter	1
Balla Pandoo	2
Cowasjee Jamsetjee	3

THE Royal Humane Society has expressed its inability to recognize the conduct of Mr. Baroni, a pilot in Burma, who was recently recommended to its notice for gallant conduct.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JAN. 23.—Lady Reay meets Cama Hospital Bazaar Committee.
Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla.
" 24.—Levée at the Secretariat.
English Mail expected.
Philharmonic Society's Concert, 6 p.m.
Expected Arrival of Khyber Maliks.
Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla.
" 25.—Small Dance at Government House.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting.
" 26.—Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
" 27.—Sassoon Institute Concert.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
Departure of M. S. Mirzapore.
" 28.—H. E. the Governor expected at Belgaum.
Entries close for Poona Sky Races.
Norville's Company at the Gaiety Theatre.
" 29.—Septuagesima Sunday.
" 30.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 31.—H. E. the Governor opens the Castle Rock section of the W. I. P. and S. M. Railways.
Breakfast to his Excellency at Castle Rock.
Banquet and Dance at Marmagoa in honour of Junction of the Railways.
Bombay Port Trust Inspection of Works.
Quarterly Meeting Volunteer Club.
Feb. 1.—Adjourned Meeting University Senate.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Poona Sky Races.
" 2.—Criminal Sessions High Court.
" 3.—Poona Sky Meeting.
Indian Guarantee Association Meeting Albert building, 3 p.m.
Departure of M. S. Cathay.
" 5.—Volunteer Church Parade.
" 6.—Expected Arrival of Duc d'Orleans.
Ladies' Dance at Yacht Club.
" 7.—Ball at Government House.
" 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
" 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
" 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
" 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
" 15.—Town Council Meeting.
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting 3 p.m.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held at Mr. Mohamed Ali Rogay's town residence on the 19th ultimo, when the president, vice-president, honorary secretaries, and honorary treasurers were re-elected, and Mr. Sulaiman Abdool Wahid was appointed an additional treasurer. All the members of the managing committee were re-elected, and five new members were added to the list. A building committee was also appointed, consisting of 34 members, which was authorised to collect the School Building Fund subscriptions. The following subscriptions have been received:—

	Rs.	a.
H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Janjira	4,000	0
The Hon'ble Badruddin Tyabji	3,000	0
Messrs. Jerajbhai Pirbhai and Noor Mahomed	3,000	0
Mr. Dawoodbhai Musabhai	2,000	0
Messrs. Nensibhai and Remtulla Khairaj	1,251	0
Mr. Ibrahimbhai Hasham	1,001	0
" Karimbhai Ibrahim	1,000	0
" Haji Daud Bawla	1,000	0
Messrs. Hajibhai Abdullabhai and Jumabhai Lalji	1,000	0
M. Haji Mohamed Haji Ismail	750	0
" Remubhai Alana	500	0
" Hashambhai Bhalla	400	0
" Mohamedbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim	250	0
" Sajanbhai Lalji, of Sikandarabad	250	0
" Ladha Ibrahim Pabani (Khoja)	251	0
" Haji Hasham Haji Mitha	250	0
" Kasam Sumar	250	0
" Nawab Abdul Ghani-Khan, of Dacca	200	0
" Datubhai Tejani	200	0
" Ladha Chatu	200	0
" Datu Dosa	200	0
" Bhallu Waliani	200	0
" Ismail Ramji	151	0
" Kasam Kanji	125	0
" Laljibhai Walli	125	0
" Khakibhai Hemani	125	0
" Nanjibhai Ghulam Husain	125	0
" Haji Sulaiman Ilias	125	0
" Bande Ali Ismail	101	0
" Premji Paru	101	0
" Datu Manji Padamsi	101	0
" Hasham Pradhan	101	0
" Kasambhai Nanji	100	0
" Jiwraj Lalji	100	0
" Bhimji Sajan	100	0
" Lakha Kanji	100	0
" Ibrahim Dosa	100	0
" Allarakha Thanwar	100	0
" Haji Bashir	100	0
" Wazirbhai Thanwar	100	0
" Alibhai Kasambhai Surji	100	0
" Mohamedbhai Dosa	100	0
" Kasambhai Manji	100	0
" Pirbhai Asar	51	0
" Daud Hasham Khan Mohamed	50	0
" Ilyas Alana	50	0
" Hakim Mohamed Bakir	50	0
" Pirbhai Somji	50	0
" Mowji Jiwraj	50	4
" Bhojabhai Allarakha	25	0
Messrs. Mohamed Mihir Ali & Co.	25	0
Total	Rs. 23,627	11

LIEUT-GENERAL SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., G.C.M.G., and other influential gentlemen, are now on their way to Siam, charged with a mission of considerable importance. For a long time there has been a strong desire among traders to secure commercial relations with the King of Siam, and to construct railways and to open up trade through Siam and Western China. Syndicates of American and German capitalists have more than once made serious efforts in that direction, but have always failed, owing to the hostility of the King of Siam. The Chinese, on the other hand, are not unfavourable to such a project. Undeterred by other's want of success, a syndicate of English capitalists have resolved to make another endeavour to open up the closed territory. There is good reason for taking a hopeful view of the venture, as Sir Andrew Clarke is well known to the King of Siam, and has considerable influence with him. It is thought that his Majesty's objections will be overcome when he fully understands what is required. Sir Andrew Clarke once resided in that part of the world, and was the means of settling a long-standing dispute between the peoples of the region referred to, and earned the gratitude and good will of all parties. Sir Andrew hopes to be back in England before a general election takes place, as he is pledged to again contest Chatham as the Liberal and Home Rule candidate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE, FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A few boxes of Jules Champion's Carte Blanche and Dry Sillery in quarts.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

10 bales grey shirting.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
3 „ superfine woollen cloth.
2 „ embossed velvet.
2 „ superfine black cloth.
2 „ coloured lady's cloth.
1 case white handkerchieves.
1 „ Collard and Collard mahogany grand piano, with iron bars.
62 tin and 25 steel victoria kettles.
1 saddle with bridle.
1 theodolite with stand.

A few sets of handsome washhand furniture, table ornaments, bronze ornaments, earthern vases, &c.

2 cases imitation gold thread.
1 case 239 books white copper foils.
1 „ 153 „ colored „
5 cases each 200 poss black and blue diamond thread.

Ex s.s. Assam.

3 cases 120 dozen boxes Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap of a special superior quality.

Ex. s.s. Kirby Hall.

R M ½—2 cases each 50 dozen roller skins assorted sizes. On account of the concerned ex. s.s. Coromandel.

W A N 1095, 1091—2 cases each 50 dozen bottles eau-de-Cologne.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria in very good order.
1 „ strong built canoe-shaped landau, very little used.
1 „ English-built light color dog-cart.
1 „ strong single-seated English brougham.
1 dog-cart with hood and a dun-colored pony and harness.
1 strong landau suitable for a pair of horses. Also the following new carriages just landed.
1 brand new Europe-built canoe-shaped landau with brake, suitable for a single horse or pair.
1 brand, new English-built canoe-shaped landau, suitable for a single horse or pair.
1 bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

HANDSOME NEW ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 open buggy, painted green, trimmed with green cloth, complete with lamps.

1 cee spring buggy, with hood painted and lined blue, patent axles and lamps complete.

1 Albert Park phaeton, on eliptic springs, self-driving, painted blue, lined with blue morocco, silver mountings, complete with pole bar and shafts.

1 capital victoria, on eliptic springs, painted and lined green, complete with lamps, pole and bar and three leading bars, a splendid carriage.

1 London dog-cart, painted and lined blue, with patent mail axles, lamps, &c., and bay waler, gelding, 15 hands high and very strong, to ride and drive.

1 elegant polo-cart, varnished wood, with lamps, and dark bay C. B. mare, very fast, and a fine saddle horse and capital jumper.

The above carriages are now on view at a godown in Green Street, near the offices of the Bank of Bombay.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carriage Show Rooms of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, behind Scott and Co.'s stables at Girgaum, the undermentioned carriages, viz:—

1 handsome landau by Morgan and Co., of Long Acre.
1 handsome light buggy by Silk and Sons.
1 light dog-cart.
1 handsome light landau by Kesterton.
1 do. do.
1 Madras-built door shigram by Simpson.
1 handsome English-built mail phaeton, with sliding and folding steps.

The above carriages are now on view.

SALE OF DUTTON'S WELSH HARTLEY COAL

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clerk Bunder by order of Hajee Joseph Hajee Abdool Kurrim and on account and at the risk of the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Ld.

Ex s. s. Kirby Hall.

50 tons Dutton's Welsh Hartley coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY. WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers, and suits just landed ex s. s. Assam consisting of—

Scotch check faced suiting, Scotch bannockburn, Scotch cheviot, fancy check worsted suiting, fancy faced suiting, fancy check worsted, fancy check tweed suiting, Scotch check cheviot, woaded black twill, blue and olive fancy rib'd overcoating, green, brown, and olive diagonal overcoating, black, brown, Oxford, blue, green, drab and slate Melton, mix corks, mix fine twill, indigo blue and woaded black vicuna, woaded black solid twill, indigo solid fancy stripe, light thin fancy check, heavy fancy and check suiting, light thin fancy check worsted, woaded black twill wool back, solid whipcord, solid broad corks, light thin stripe worsted, light drab, mix solid twill worsted, stripe cheviot, &c.

The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view a week before sale.

THE BOMBAY LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited.

Important sale of part of the Pali Park Estate, near Bandora, consisting of well-built and prettily-situated bungalows and highly desirable building sites.

Part payment of purchase money can be deferred, if desired, upon building society principles, so as to enable a small capitalist to become his own landlord.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, have been favoured by the directors of the above Company with instructions to offer to public competition on the ground on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1888, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely.

Five bungalows and compounds and six building lots.

All situate on Pali Hill, the most beautiful spot, near Bombay. There is a good road from Bandora Station, and Vehar water is about to be brought to the Hill.

The Auctioneers would draw particular attention to this sale as being the first house and land sale which has been held in the suburbs of Bombay upon such favourable terms.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors, Bombay, and from the Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glass-ware, a handsome glass aquarium with gold fishes, rich table ornaments handsome flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Ralph Watson, Esq., Constructor H. M.'s Dockyard, leaving for Calcutta.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, near Petit Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Rose and Co. nearly new, a handsome strong built victoria, pair of handsome dark chesnut Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, gentleman's saddle, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Tucker's 2 light argand lamps, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, first-rate pictures, English made ice box, large size English stone, &c., the property of G. F. Johnson Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of February, at 2-30 p.m.

The valuable library, consisting of several hundred volumes of law books, the property of E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF WASTE TEAKWOOD, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Central Press Building (near the Municipal Office); on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., consisting of pieces of teak scantlings, planks, teak frames, rafters, arch centers, pieces of Iron girder, iron drums, paint keys empty, stone pillars, and slabs, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand-square pianofor by Richard Lipp and Sohne, specially made for Indian climate, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong nearly new victoria, in very good order, one handsome a rong-built four-seated open carriage, in very good order, a hard working chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, goes in harness, one first-rate cow with calf, giving nine seers of milk daily, one she-goat, giving three seers of milk daily, one English-made lady's saddle by "Peat," sets of single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. J. Simkinson, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Free Lands," Parel, adjoining Elphinstone College, opposite the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, in first-rate order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built, single-seated office brougham, in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO,

Bombay, 3rd January, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF GOODS AT No. 33, RAMPART ROW, LATE OFFICES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On WEDNESDAY the 25th, THURSDAY, the 26th, FRIDAY, the 27th and SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned premises, the surplus stock of goods, consisting of a large variety of toys, dolls, fans, eagle pencils, copying leads, handbags, money purses, file books, mirrors, inkstands, showing cases music albums, ladies' work boxes, hair-brushes, handkerchief and glove boxes, accordeons, perfumery, walking sticks, enamelled pie dishes, Bohemian and porcelain wares, and various sundry articles.

Also a quantity of beer, claret, liquors.

Also a quantity of gold, silver, and nickel watches musical boxes, gold and silver jewellery, watch materials, and tools for watch makers, etc., etc.

The sale of jewellery, watches, &c., will commence on FRIDAY, the 27th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN AND IRON MATERIALS, &c., &c., APPERTAINING TO SHIPS AND STEAMERS AT MAZAGON DAROOKHANA BUNDER.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder, by order of Messrs. Jeewraj Ludha and Co., to close the partnership account, the undermentioned wooden and iron materials, such as brass and copper, iron chains of various sizes, iron sheets, angle iron, anchors, ladders, boilers, boats, masts, yards wooden and iron blocks, copper and brass lamps, steamwinches, cranes, wooden planks, windows, doors and various other articles.

Auction sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A.	63- 9.	The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity—R. Hooker.
B.	72-15.	More T. Leaves—E. F. Turner.
	71- 5.	In Exchange for a Soul—Mary Linskill.
	92-36.	North against South—Jules Verne.
	72-16.	A Wicked Girl—Mary C. Hay.
C.	30- 8.	Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. 20, Pt. 4, 1887.
D.	32-10.	Law Reports, Madras, Vol. 10, Pt. 1, 1888.
	32-11.	Do. Bombay, Vol. 12, Pt. 1, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK

STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary.
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Estab ment, East Street, Poona,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

THERE was a drop of ½ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at 102½; but there was an advance to the same extent in French Rentes in Paris at 107⅞. Silver, according to Reuter, had returned to Tuesday's rate of 44 7-16d. per oz.; Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged, as also was Indian Sterling Loan. The market rate of discount both on short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 1⅞ and 2 per cent. per annum, respectively.

In General Produce there was a further advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive *via* the Canal in a firm market; but quotations for other kinds come unaltered; as do also those for Wheat, the market for which continued dull. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday is given as 1,180,000 quarters, which is 80,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. The Coffee Market continues flat, and we note a further decline of 1s. in Middling Plantation, and 2s. in Medium Mysore, the quotation for both descriptions being now 84s. per cwt. We learn that the price of Fair Rio Coffee in New York is nominal. The London Goat Skin sales closed yesterday with a steady feeling, 960,000 Skins, out of the 1,050,000 put forward, having been sold.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, the total day's sales, given as 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats, having exceeded the morning's forecast by 2,000 bales. The only alteration in the quotations for Spot Cotton wired is in Fine Bengal, which was ⅛d. per lb. higher at 4d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-64d. dearer for February-March deliveries, and 1-32d. up in all other positions.

The usual statistics wired from Liverpool on Friday show little change in the current of business during the week, the figures for sales, Cotton taken by the trade, and forwarded, being about the same as for the preceding week. The Imports, however, had been greater, showing, at 158,000 bales, an increase of 71,000 bales; and the Stock, which stood yesterday at 707,000 bales, had thus become heavier by 78,000 bales. No Surats were imported during the week, and the stock of these had decreased by 5,000 bales, making it 73,000 bales. The total visible supply, estimated at 3,100,000 bales, was thus 20,000 bales greater; but of Surats there were 9,000 bales less in sight at 298,000 bales.

The Liverpool Market closed quiet for the week, to-days sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. There was no movement in spot prices; and American Arrivals were unchanged for April-May; but in all other positions they were 1-64d. lower.

The Manchester Market had become quiet again; but from the quotations wired no change in prices would appear to have taken place.

In New York the spot price was up 1-16 yesterday at 10⅝ cents; and Futures for May advanced 4 points, say to 10·82 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales, against 26,000 bales last year, and 19,000 bales the year before, making the total sales for the week 105,000 bales, or 40,000 bales less then were received during the previous week. The Exports to Europe were 40,000 bales greater than in the week before; and the Stock of Cotton at the U. S. Ports had diminished by 77,000 bales, being wired as 953,000 bales. To-day the market has been quite unchanged

The Receipts at the Ports are wired as 13,000 bales, which go against 15,000 bales in 1887, and 21,000 bales in 1886, on the corresponding day.

From our usual weekly comparative statement given below it will be seen that the Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports, though not so much ahead of last season's as they were a week ago, by 51,000 bales, are still 172,000 bales greater than they were at the same time in 1886-87, and 422,000 bales heavier than they were in the previous season. The total visible supply, which, last week, showed a falling off of some 172,000 bales compared with last year, is now only 140,000 bales less; but as against the year before, the deficiency has become greater by nearly 50,000 bales. The figures for Liverpool Stock give a decrease of 113,000 bales compared with last year, which is less by 27,000 bales than it was a week ago; though, as against the year before, the falling off shown by the subjoined table has increased during the week by some 27,500 bales. It will be noticed that the American Cotton afloat is much in excess of what was upon the water at this time last year and the year before; but in the case of Surats it is the other way, which is noteworthy in connection with the weekly decrease of the Liverpool Stock and visible supply of East Indian Cotton, and the comparatively meagre supplies of the new crop coming forward here.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	105,000	155,000	103,000
„ exports to U. K.	114,000	75,000	64,000
„ „ Continent	55,000	74,000	46,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,373,000	4,201,000	3,951,000
„ exports to U. K. „	1,705,000	1,694,000	1,269,000
„ „ Cont. „	1,188,000	1,117,000	1,109,000
„ Stock in the Ports	953,000	985,000	1,088,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	3,100,000	3,210,000	3,150,290
„ „ Surats	298,000	259,000	181,370

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	707,000	820,000	629,170
„ London	31,000	11,000	17,000
American Afloat	300,000	220,000	171,000
East Indian „	17,000	24,000	29,000
	1,055,000	1,075,000	846,170
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅝d.	5 3-16d.	5 1-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollerah	4½d.	4d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1⅛d.	1 3-16d.	⅞d.

Owing principally to the rather higher quotations wired from New York, our Cotton market has been firm to-day, and though there has not been much enquiry for forward contracts, buyers not being open to pay current rates as a rule, there has been a fair demand for ready new stuff, and a moderate business is reported, an advance of Re. 1 per candy having generally been obtained by sellers. Bengals are in an exceptional position, and though the situation has been made easier by the cancellation of a number of forward contracts, the market is still very strong, and ready "Good" has advanced to Rs. 168, the quotation for February being three rupees per candy less. "Fully Good" and "Fine" are quoted at Rs. 172-3, and Rs. 180-1, respectively, for ready Cotton, and Rs. 2 lower for next month. The principal sales reported comprise 200 bales Oojun, at Rs. 191; 100 Nuggur, at Rs. 212; 100 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 186; 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 198 to Rs 216; 100 Dhulia Ginned, at Rs. 201; and 200 Bengals, at Rs. 162½ to Rs. 169½. A few hundred bales of Old Bhagulcote at 174½ and Dharwar at Rs 185-7 have also been taken by the Mills.

WHEAT.—The market is very quiet, and prices are quoted as before, all round.

SEEDS.—A considerable business is reported in *Linseed*, and the market is firm at an advance of one anna per cwt. Other descriptions are quite unchanged.

FREIGHTS are dull, but there is no quotable change in rates for current business. Forward, the Peveril (s) has been fixed for U. K. or Continent at 20s. per ton for one Port, or 20s. 6d., if two Mediterranean, or one Mediterranean and one U. K. Port, April-May loading. Another steamer is also reported to have been taken up for May loading at 21s. for one Port, or 21s. 3d. for two, but this requires confirmation.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,524	bales.
Wheat	11,323	cwt.
Linseed	3,807	„
Gingelly	8,380	„
Groundnuts	8,248	„

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day, and we quote an advance of 1-32d. in the Banks' selling rates, Telegraphic Transfers forward having been quoted at 1s. 5 1-16d. for March-April delivery. There is still but little Mercantile Paper offering, and 3 months' Credits have been saleable at 1s. 5 3-16d. to 7-32d. At closing we quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 1- d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d 1 s. 5d.	
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Francs	do.	1·81¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and rather weaker in tone. Fours for cash have been quoted at 98⅜, 98½ being the rate for February, and 97 11-16 for the March account. 4½ per cents. remain at 104½, nominal.

SHARES have been fairly active as to Mill Scrip, and the following changes are shown by this evening's quotations;—Sholapore have advanced Rs. 15; Hyderabad, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves and Morarjee Gokuldas are Rs. 10 higher; and Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 5 up. Bombay are Rs. 10, Imperial Rs. 5, and Khatao Mucunji Rs. 15 down. Apollo Press have declined Rs. 5. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 25 higher. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 15; and Kemp and Co. Rs. 2 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LAUGHLIN—SINCLAIR—January 18, at All Saints' Church, Kolhapur, by the Rev. Hugh Lord, assisted by the Rev. H. Lateward, of Bombay, the Rev. Adam Clarke Laughlin, S.P.G., to Alice Maude, eldest surviving daughter of Dr. George Sinclair, Durbar Surgeon, Kolhapur.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARE—January 16, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Surgeon-Major George Hare, Medical Staff, of a son.

JORDAN—January 5, at Kotal, Biluchistan, the wife of Mr J A Jordan, State Railway, of a son.

RITCHFORD—January 11, at Cannanore, Malabar Coast, the wife of Staff Sergeant S Ritchford, Commissariat Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

AHLBORN—MINTO—January 14, at St. Peter's Church, Bimlipatam, by the Rev Cameron, Henry Augustus Ahlborn, of Colombo, to Florence Lena, third daughter of Captain Robert Minto, Port Officer, Bimlipatam.

DEATHS.

RIDDELL—January 14, at Mooltan, Henry Vansittart Riddell, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, aged 46 years.

RUST—January 17, at 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, Cyril, the dearly loved infant son of Robert and Lillie Rust, aged 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1888.

THE Government must have expected that an increase of the salt duties would be accepted with disfavour by the representatives of native opinion. This was inevitable—at least as inevitable as the step itself can be shown to be. But the manner in which the increase has been brought about and announced to the world adds to the discontent grievously, and we believe unnecessarily. The Government have added a crore-and-a-quarter to the taxation of the country without any other warning than such as they allowed to leak out to a news agency in London. No opportunity has been given for discussing it, for asking if it is necessary or if any other way of supplying the needs of the Budget is available, or if the added burden, onerous though it may be, has been imposed in the way that will make it most easily to be borne. A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* appears in Calcutta, a duplicate of it appears simultaneously at the provincial capitals, and the thing is done. "Ukase" is an ugly word, savouring of the processes of despotism, but it is not uglier than the thing itself, and the thing we have surely had in this summary way of raising money. A royal edict presented for registration to, say, the Parliament of Paris, would have seemed a less autocratic measure. The Parliament, helpless as it would have been, would at least have had opportunity of expressing its mind upon the edict. We fail to see why in this or any other instance the Government of India should go out of its way to proclaim that its forms and methods are autocratic. Everybody knows the fact; but it is not necessary to proclaim it on the house tops, still less to bring it home to the consciousness of the people by an ostentatious exercise of the right to raise taxation without taking counsel with the people taxed. The *domaine eminente*, as the constitutional lawyers call it, rests with Government, as it rested with Louis the Fourteenth when he told his grandson that the taxing rights of the State were limited only by the last sou in the pockets of its subjects. But hard legal facts of this kind are not meant to be paraded in *Government Gazette Extraordinary*. They should be discreetly concealed, just as the policeman discreetly conceals his baton. Nor have Government given themselves an advantageous position in the controversy which was sure to be raised over this question by the manner in which they have gone to work. We suppose their defence of the augmentation in the duty is that it is inevitable since no other way of meeting the deficit was available. The public would have given weight to this consideration if it had been fairly presented by the Government themselves at the same time that they presented their project. But it is no part of the duty of critics of a measure introduced under circumstances that themselves invite condemnation to volunteer an apology for it. Those who would have given the fairest consideration to any justification that the Government might have offered are not called upon to go out of their way to supply conjectural excuses for a sudden and irretrievable resolution, announced without explanation or excuse. Not having taken public opinion into their confidence in this matter the Government must not be surprised if public opinion declines to evolve out of its inner consciousness a defence for the measure which they themselves have not thought it necessary to supply.

Whatever their justification may be, the Government have sought to cover their deficit by augmenting the one duty, which a financier with a choice of means would have been most careful to leave untouched. The salt duty is not the entirely pernicious element in our fiscal system that it is the fashion to represent it. It is best capable of defence as a substitute for tolls and transit duties which until fifty years ago burdened the internal trade of British India and probably did more mischief to the poor than a salt duty even at two rupees eight annas will now do. For all that, it lies open to the standing imputation of being a tax upon a necessary of life, and for that reason it claims immunity from increase except in the very last resort. Eight years ago, when it stood at Rs. 2-8 in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mr. Fawcett declared that nothing would justify an attempt to obtain an additional revenue from salt by increasing the rate of duty. The duty was then equal to two thousand per cent. upon the prime cost, and in Mr. Fawcett's view it had reached a point at which it produced a most serious effect in checking consumption. A former Governor of Madras, Lord Hobart, spoke equally strongly when the duty was only Rs. 1-13 per maund, the rate from which it was raised to Rs. 2-8 in 1878, when large populations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies were beginning to recover from famine. Nothing, he said, would induce him to consent to an increase of the duty even from its then comparatively low rate. The reduction of the duty in 1883 to two rupees a maund, though it was a beneficient relief, still left the rate greatly in excess of that levied in the earlier years of the tax. When it was introduced into Bombay in 1837 the rate of duty was only eight annas a maund; in 1844, in order to compensate for an abolition of certain town duties and taxes on professions, it was raised to twelve annas, although this did not prevent a re-appearance of the tax on professions under another name twenty-five years later. The rate then gradually crept up. In 1859 it was a rupee a maund; in 1861 it was raised to a rupee-and-a-quarter; in 1865 it was a rupee-and-a half, and in 1869 one rupee and thirteen annas, the rate beyond which Lord Hobart said nothing would induce him to consent to its being raised. In 1871, when, as we have shown, the rate was Re. 1-13 in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mr. W. G. Pedder, who had recently conducted an enquiry into the working of the Salt Department, gave evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons, in the course of which he gave expression to an opinion which is not without value at this time. "He would be sorry, he said, to see the rate raised much further. It might go up to two rupees; above that he thought it would check consumption."

It is to be hoped that the Government of India had Mr. Pedder's opinion in their memory when they resolved upon increasing the duty by twenty-five per cent. upon the rate beyond which that careful observer of local facts calculated that it would check consumption. The duty has for the past five years been at two rupees, and consumption, so far as this Presidency is concerned, has continuously and in one or two years largely increased. It amounted to 6,116,303 maunds in 1881, the last year of the higher rate of duty—it amounted to 8,920,000 in 1886, the last year under the reduced rate of duty of which there is a complete record. We find nothing in the returns of the later quinquennium like the serious fall in consumption from 6,318,027 maunds in 1879, to 6,094,293 in 1880, a not very encouraging example of the way in which a salt duty levied at the rate of two rupees and a half per maund may be expected to serve the revenue. At the best the measure is an experiment, not unattended with risk. It will show what weight of taxation the Indian cultivating class can bear; but in many instances the experiment will be dangerously like trying whether a fragile rope will bear the addition of just one more weight. Eight annas added to the salt duty means at least twelve annas added to the wholesale price, which in Bombay last year was three rupees two annas, in Poona three rupees four annas, and in Ahmedabad, owing to its proximity to Kharegora, two rupees nine annas. Before the salt reaches the consumer its price will have been increased by at least 33 per cent., and this, to a population with whom the margin between means and the bare necessaries of life is either non-existent or extremely narrow, is a serious thing. Nice calculations tending to show that the incidence of the salt duty per head of the population is extremely light are scarcely to the purpose. They take no account of the fact that capacity to buy is a relative element, and that if a man has only two rupees to spare for salt for his family in a year, it is poor comfort to him to know that though the Sirkar has made his salt dearer it is only an extra rupee that he has to find. When Burke said it was as impossible to tax and to please as it was to love and be wise he had in view only the vexation that follows taxation, not the suffering. Here the dilemma is more serious. The Government of India cannot add to any tax whose incidence is universal without tightening the grip in which poverty holds some millions of their subjects. We might have pleaded for them that this was the inevitable alternative to a deficit. But they have not said so, and their manner of solving their difficulties encourages the critics of their policy to put forward neither that plea nor any other. If the absolute necessity for this augmentation of the salt duty is to be their plea it is for them to raise it, and not for us.

THE letter from a Hongkong correspondent which we publish to-day on the prospects of the Bombay cotton trade in China and the Farther East confirms a good many of the hopeful anticipations to which expression has from time to time been given in our columns. Mr. Mehta shows that the growth of the Bombay yarn trade in China is due not only to the labour advantages which the Indian mills enjoy over those of Lancashire, but to the very definite and reasoned appreciation in which the Chinese buyers hold certain intrinsic qualities of the Bombay staple. There is a strength and flexibility about our yarns which the Chinese express in a term equivalent to "oiliness." It is early in the history of the trade for the yarn to have acquired so distinct a character, and it would not be easy to conceive of a character carrying with it a stronger recommendation to consumers. If this reputation is once firmly established over anything like a wide area in China the market will practically be in the hands of the Bombay manufacturers. As to the widening of the market in the Farther East, we have already shown from official reports that Bombay yarns are already making their way in French Indo-China. Mr. Mehta gives us the further and newer information that Chinese merchants in Hongkong are opening agencies in the Tonquinese ports which will serve as channels by which Bombay yarns shipped to Hongkong will be distributed in Tonquin. The area open to Bombay producers is, therefore, widening, apparently quite in proportion to the increase in the productive capacity of the local mills. This, it is true, is becoming greater year by year, and the mills in process of construction and in contemplation will make very considerable additions to the outturn. But there are as yet no signs that the production is overtaking the demand. The shipments of the past year will be found to be in excess of those of the busiest of preceding years, and yet prices remain remunerative, stocks are low, and none of the ordinary signs of an excess in outturn are apparent. As to Mr. Mehta's distrust in the policy of developing piece-goods manufacture in Bombay we believe that few will be found to share it. If Bombay piece-goods make their way to China, he thinks, it will be at the cost of the yarn trade, since the two trades cannot thrive side by side. Even if this were a correct view of the matter the consequences would not necessarily be unsatisfactory to Bombay, since it may be assumed that Bombay piece-goods would be made of Bombay yarns. But there is nothing, in the history of the trade to warrant Mr. Mehta's view, which seems to be based upon the misleading precedent of the supersession of raw cotton exports to China by yarn exports. Consular reports, from which we quoted a few weeks ago, testify to the favourable opening which many of the Chinese markets offer for Indian piece-goods, the demand for which might grow without having any appreciable effect upon the yarn trade. However, this is a question which the experiments of Bombay manufacturers will soon remove from the region of conjecture.

THE final arrangements for the great Fancy Fair in aid of the Cama Hospital will probably be decided upon to-day. Everything gives promise of a very successful issue to the care and labour bestowed upon the organisation of the Bazaar. A suggestion has been made which seems to us deserving of the sympathetic attention of the organisers, namely, that some of the magnificent public buildings in the immediate neighbourhood of the site fixed upon should be brought into requisition. In Bombay, even in the so-called cold weather, the sun is very hot in the afternoon, its slanting rays being, if possible, more trying than the honest downpour of midday. It is the present intention to hold the Fair in tents in the open space of the grass-plot within Rotten Row. There is a punning proverb that in Bombay the heat in tents is always intense, and so it has been found to be on the occasions when tents and shamianas were erected on this very site in former years. The groups of tents in which the lady stall keepers will be installed are pretty certain to be disagreeably hot and oppressive, to say nothing of the fact that singing in a tent, as is intended at the Cafe Chantant, will be very trying and unjust to the voice—discouraging to the singers and disappointing to the audience. We would not, for the world, be ungracious enough to refer to these considerations were there not at hand an alternative the adoption of which will solve every difficulty. Why not utilise the noble but unfrequented halls of the University Library, and the spacious Convocation Hall, which pines in vacancy for eleven months out of the twelve? With such buildings available, giving space and shelter, why invite the public to stifling little tents in the outside sun? The space between the Convocation Hall and the Library might, if additional room were required, be covered over with a shamiana which would connect the two buildings, and which would be, in part at least, sheltered from the sun. The Musical Ride of the Bombay Light Horse, the Athletic Sports and other attractions, could be localised in the space which is, as now contemplated, to be given up to the Fancy Fair. We do not suppose that there will be any indisposition on the part of the Senate of the University to co-operate in the charitable work so well deserving support. Another advantage would be found in turning to account the large halls available—the Fancy Fair would gain in concentration and attractiveness. Bringing the public together the contact and the circulation will engender a decree of that quality which Mr. Ollivant would term enthusiasm, which cannot be looked for with equal confidence in the isolation of solitary tents, each standing on its own merits and deriving little or no support from neighbouring tents equally solitary. It is a well-known fact that to bring people together cheers and excites the Police of London and elsewhere, who know very well how to make use of the converse and by splitting up crowds calm down and disperse their constituent atoms. Sir Frank Souter will probably bear us out in saying that it would be a mistake to deal with a Fancy Fair on the principle which he would rightly apply to an assembly which he was anxious to appease and dissipate morally.

THE Government of India no doubt believed that in publishing abruptly a *Gazette Extraordinary* augmenting the Salt Tax it had foiled the speculators and averted operations designed to profit by the enhancement of price which is of course inevitable. Well, we hear on pretty good authority that for a month past the intentions of Government were discounted, and operations in Salt were carried out in anticipation of the *Gazette*. The last mail brought out from London a vague and incorrect announcement which had been published by an English news agency, stating that Sir Auckland Colvin intended to have recourse to a Salt Tax to meet the deficit in the coming Budget. The intention had evidently leaked out in England, and found its way in an inaccurate form in the press. Possibly, this news was telegraphed to India. Little is gained by the practice of keeping the ostrich's head buried in sand in India while the other end of the bird is visible in London.

THE bridge over the Oxus at Charjui has been completed, or at all events opened, in less time than was supposed. It is a structure three miles long to carry the railway connecting Merv with Bokhara and Samarkand, which has been completed as far as Charjui. The embankments of the extension to Bokhara are made, and the line will probably be open in June. The station is a few miles from the city of Bokhara, and was built last year.

H. H. THE AMIR has arrived at Jelalabad.

AYUB KHAN's departure from Meshed on the 11th instant was delayed for a week at the last moment. The Sirdar started for Teheran last Wednesday. His ultimate destination seems still unsettled.

DR. J. BLAKE, with his wife and daughther, have arrived at the Hyderabad Residency. Mr. Baumann, M.P., and Mr. Douglas Fletcher are also staying with Mr. Cordery.

THE Nawabs Asman Jah and Khurshed Jah Bahadurs will not be able to attend the Chapter of the Indian Empire Order at Calcutta, as their insignia and patents will not have arrived from the India Office in time for them to be installed.

THE proposal to hold a Service dinner of the Civilians of the N.-W. Provinces, during the race week at Lucknow, has fallen through, as no night is available. It is hoped that the dinner may come off later in the season—at Lucknow or Allahabad, according to circumstances.

MR. H. T. ROSS, M.A., LL.B., Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, will probably be appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Madura, during the approaching absence on furlough of Mr. T. Weir, B.A., or until further orders. Mr. Weir was holding the Registrarship when he was appointed to the Mofussil Bench in 1883.

MR. LE MESSURIER, the officer who was in charge of the now closed Madras State Railway Surveys, and his staff, are at once to be transferred to the South Indian Railway for the preparation of the necessary land plans, schedules, and estimates, for the early construction of the Villupuram Paikul line which has been deputed to that Company.

GOVERNMENT has now sanctioned a revised estimate for the Artesian Boring operation in the Kortalayar Valley amounting to Rs. 8,745, for futher experimental artesian boring of 420 feet in depth, in the Kortalayar Valley. If rock be again met with, Government have directed that boring should be stopped, and the matter reported for the orders of Government.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, will take up the duties of Secretary to Lady Dufferin's Fund on Major Cooper's departure in March.

A FIND of good coal is reported from the south of Kashmir. An officer of the Geological Survey will be deputed to report on the discovery.

IT has been decided by the Nizam's Government that, under the Articles of Agreement between it and the Hyderabad Mining Company, no washing for diamonds or other precious stones is on any account to take place without an officer deputed by Government being present. As the Company's Mining Engineer purposes to have a series of washings on the diamond fields at an early date, the Government Director-General of Mines has been directed to start at once for Partyel, to be present at every washing that is about to take place, and to report the result of each successful operation immediately to the Government.

INCOME-TAX was paid in the Central Provinces during 1887 by 8,004 persons, whose contributions amounted to Rs. 2,22,497. This sum represents a decrease of Rs. 13,000, the result of revisions of the assessment of 1886. The Chief Commissioner thinks that this sort of thing has gone too far, and points out that the assessment is only required to be revised once in three years, formal corrections alone being needful in the intervals. An attempt also is to be made to bring the profits of the grain speculators of the Nerbudda Division on their time-bargains under the operation of the tax; but it hardly seems probable that this wide-awake class will allow themselves to suffer seriously thereby.

THE river trade of Assam is at once important and miscellaneous. More than forty millions of oranges, valued at nearly two lakhs of rupees, were last year sent down the Surma river, and 527,000 bamboos followed the same route. Potatoes, which are grown almost entirely in the Khasi Hills, were sent out of the province to the value of nearly three lakhs of rupees. The export of coal from Assam continues to increase, and more than doubled on the amount of the previous year. This is entirely due to the increased output of the Makum mines, near Dibrugarh, which, besides furnishing a large export, supply nearly all the coal used in the Valley. Nevertheless there continues to be a large import of coal into Assam from Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY ON THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

The Emperor William, receiving the Presidents of the Prussian Diet, said he hoped that, in spite of the present uncertainty of the situation in Europe, peace would be maintained.

He declared that the proposed changes to be made in the Landwehr Bill were an important necessity owing to the ever increasing armaments of neighbouring Powers. The expenditure to be incurred in carrying out these changes is estimated to exceed two hundred millions of marks.

FRANCE AND ITALY

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

FLORENCE, JAN. 21.

A difficulty between France and Italy, which threatened to become serious, has been amicably settled.

It originated by an Italian Magistrate causing the archives of the French Consulate in this city to be ransacked by the police in a search for papers in connection with a pending lawsuit.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ITALIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

ROME, JAN. 20.

Another brigade has received orders to proceed to Massowah, to reinforce the Italian troops already there.

FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

A naval squadron, consisting of ironclads and several cruisers, is in course of active preparation at Toulon.

The destination of the squadron is not known.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. Tirard has refused to grant permission for the holding of the proposed lottery in connection with the Panama Canal Loan.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps is urging the shareholders to petition the Chamber of Deputies against this refusal on the part of the Minister of Finance.

EVENTS IN IRELAND.

THE RELEASE OF MR. W. O'BRIEN.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Mr. W. O'Brien has been released from his imprisonment in Tullamore Jail, having been detained two months and twenty days.

JAN. 22.

Everywhere in Ireland there has been rejoicings. Bonfires and illuminations in honour of Mr. W. O'Brien, and banquets are also in course of preparation at Cork and other towns.

Government have forbidden a projected meeting at Kilrush, to celebrate Mr. O'Brien's release from Tullamore Jail.

MORE ARRESTS.

Mr. Alexander Blane, member for South Armagh, has been arrested at Armagh.

JAN. 22.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, member for North Monaghan, and Mr. Luke Patrick Hayden, member for South Leitrim, and proprietor of the *Roscommon Messenger*, have been arrested for making seditious speeches.

JAN. 21.

Father Macfadden has been arrested at Armagh.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Washington stating that the Anglo-American Fisheries Commission have come to a deadlock owing to the Canadian Government persisting in putting forward demands to which the Government of the United States will not give their assent.

Mr. Chamberlain also disapproves of the demands made by Canada.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

Baron Henry de Worms, President of the Sugar Bounties Commission, has gone to Brussels with the object of endeavouring to overcome the objections of the Belgian Sugar Traders to carrying out refining Sugar in bond.

THE JUNIOR NAVAL LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir George Tryon as Junior Naval Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Lord Charles Beresford is denied.

HONOURS TO THE PORTAL MISSION.

Mr. G. H. Portal, who conveyed the letter of the Queen to King John of Abyssinia, has been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and Major Beech, who accompanied the Mission, has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE TURF SCANDALS.

SUSPENSION OF TWO JOCKEYS.

The Jockeys, Charles Wood and George Barrett, have had their licences to ride withdrawn by the Jockey Club.

SIR PERTAB SINGH.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jodhpore, Honorary A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has been made an Honorary Colonel in the British Army.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT CARDEN.

Sir Robert W. Carden, Bart., died suddenly yesterday, aged 87 years.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph and Lady Churchill are returning from St. Petersburg.

They will make short stoppages by the way at Berlin and Paris.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIPLICANE, JAN. 22.

A large and influential meeting was held, when the rate-payers of the seventh division assembled to hear an account of the Congress from their delegate, Mr. Norton. Among those present were—Messrs. White, Jantz, Vencataramen, and Julu Naidu. Mr. Shrotriemdar, the Municipal Commissioner, presided. Mr. Norton spoke over two hours amidst repeated cheers on the Congress resolutions, especially on the Legislative Council reform. Syed Ahmed Khan's Lucknow speech was criticized and arguments were answered in detail. Mahomed Abbas Khan, a leading representative of the Mahomedan community, spoke at length on the futile arguments of Syed Ahmed against the Congress and warned the assembly that Syed Ahmed is no leader of the Mahomedans and has no influence outside the Alighur College walls. He represents a clique consisting of Ameer Ali Luteef Khan who create schism among Hindus and Mahomedans to advance their selfish interests and obtain titles. The *Muslim Herald* is no organ of the Mahomedan community, and that statements made therein that Mahomedans kept aloof from the Congress are false. He proposed that this meeting of all classes of people should place its entire confidence in the Congress and ratify the several resolutions passed thereat. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

COW-KILLING AND THE HINDUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

A recent ruling of the High Court that cow-killing is not punishable under the Indian Penal Code has created a feeling of utmost consternation amongst the orthodox Hindus at Allahabad, and there is no doubt that it will spread when the full significance of the judgment becomes known. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held here this evening, at which speeches bearing on the question were made by Europeans and natives, and several resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted. The principal one runs thus:—"That a memorial be drawn up and circulated widely for signature in these provinces to move his Excellency the Viceroy in Council to amend the law under which the religious feelings of so important a section of the community as the Hindus inhabiting the empire may be protected against violation with reference to the present state of the law intended to inflict penal consequences on any person who may grossly offend such feelings by an act involving the destruction, mutilation or desecration of animate objects always held sacred by Hindus, but which law under recent expositions thereof as promulgated by the highest legal authority of the North-Western Provinces, would leave an act that violated such feelings in the most outrageous manner, and which might be perpetrated any day during the heat of religious controversy, absolutely unpunishable under the existing state of the statute law for all India."

A committee consisting of seven Europeans and natives were appointed to draw the memorial up for presentation.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

The Sergeant-Major of the Middlesex Regiment, stationed at Kampti, accidentally shot himself while out shooting at Rantek. He was buried with military honours on Friday.

THE KHYBER MALIKS.

The Khyber Maliks go first to Bombay, then by sea to Karachi, and thence will travel by rail to Quetta and back to Lahore.

NEPAUL AFFAIRS.

The Nepaulese Prime Minister, Bir Shumshere, whose brother and son are at present in Calcutta, s himself about to pay a visit to the capital.

Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident, has made over charge to Colonel Peacock, and leaves for Europe on the 27th. He resigns his appointment in Nepaul, but holds himself at the disposal of the Viceroy for future employment.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

It is stated that the Prime Minister of Nepaul contemplates paying a visit to Calcutta before the Viceroy leaves. His Excellency yesterday received General Dunshire Shumshere Jung and the eldest son of the Prime Minister in a private interview.

VISITORS TO CALCUTTA.

The Maharajas of Jeypore and Dumraon visit Calcutta for the investiture ceremony.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The services of Surgeon Reeves, Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr. MacEwen, Additional Recorder, Rangoon, officiates as Recorder, *vice* Mr. Agnew, on leave.

Mr. L. Fox, Government Advocate, Burma, officiates as Additional Recorder.

The services of Captain Plowden, Commandant, Assam Frontier Police, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Surgeon Alpin, of the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, officiates as Medical Officer, Bhopal Battalion and Agency, during the furlough of Surgeon-Major Dane.

Mr. Girdlestone, Resident, Nepaul, is granted privilege leave for three months. Colonel Peacock assumes charge of the Residency.

Surgeon Ross, Political Residency, Persian Gulf, is granted furlough for 18 months.

Lieutenant Priestly, East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed Squadron Officer on probation 4th Hyderabad Cavalry.

Major Barrow, Intelligence Department, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, and Captain Leonard Gordon, are appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

Major Wallerstein, Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, is appointed Major Commandant of the Cawnpore Volunteers.

Furlough.—Captain Bruce, 4th Punjab Infantry, two years; Surgeon-Major Wilkie, Sanitary Department, Government of India; Captain Dempster, 4th Sikh Infantry; Captain Macmillan, Judge Advocate-General's Department; Captain Martin, 5th Goorkhas; and Captain Eyre, Military Accounts, one year each.

Promotion—Lieutenant-Colonel Cahill, Bombay, to be Colonel; Major Wemysh, General List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

His Excellency the Viceroy as Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire will hold an investiture at Government House, on the 4th February.

AT HOME ON THE BACCHANTE.

An "at home" on the Bacchante, given by the Admiral and Officers, was largely attended yesterday. The Earl and Countess of Dufferin, the Duchess of Montrose, Sir Steuart Bayley, the Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon were among the guests. The ship was beautifully decorated and lighted with electric light.

SERIOUS ROBBERY IN THE IRRAWADY FLOTILLA COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

It was discovered on the 25th December that Rs. 25,000 belonging to the Irrawady Flotilla Company had been stolen. The cashier of the Company sent that day Rs. 24,200 in cash and Rs. 800 in cheques to the Chartered Mercantile Bank by the head durwan of the Company in a cab. Owing to the cashier's illness the Bank book was not checked. Only recently it was discovered that the sum had not been credited to the Company by the Bank. On being questioned the durwan asserts that he duly lodged the money which, however, the Bank officials deny. The case is being investigated by detectives.

ABUSES IN THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE.

The Registrar of the Moulmein Judge's Court, whose official salary is Rs. 250 per month, made a claim for one lakh nine thousand rupees for services rendered as Official Assignee to an estate of Moulmein foresters who were adjudicated insolvents, but whose insolvency was annulled within the month during which period nothing was done to realize the estate or collect money. This demand was resisted by the creditors.

The Chamber of Commerce has for a long time urged the Government to reform the existing abuses of the Official Assignee's office.

INCREASED SALT DUTIES.

Great dissatisfaction is felt at the action of the Customs authorities in connection with the increased salt duties. Although the department admit that under the Sea Customs Act salt ships sailing for Rangoon from any port before the increase was announced would be exempt from such increased duty, they contend that cargoes actually arrived at Rangoon before the increase was announced and had partially unloaded are liable to the increase. The Chamber of Commerce forwarded a telegram of remonstrance to the Government of India.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

The Madras Race Meeting opened well yesterday afternoon. The weather was fine, and the attendance good. The Governor and suite, with Nawab Afzur Jung, who is a guest of his Excellency, drove up the course from Guindy Park, escorted by the body-guard. There were no bookmakers present, and scarcely any betting. The following were the results:—

THE VENKATAGIRI PLATE.

Adyar Confederacy's Orphan, 10st., Watson	1
Mr. Gordon's Signal, 9st. 7lb., Clark	2
Dignum's Charles Stuart, 9st. 7lb., Wool	3

Also ran Echo and Goldsboro.

Time—1 min. 49½ secs.

THE VIZIANAGRAM PLATE.

The Chief of Mudhol's Dictator, 8st. 3lb., Wool	1
The Hyderabad Confederacy's Samnite, 9st. 10lb., Kendall	2

Also ran Young Sultan, Wheel of Fortune, and Black Prince.

Time—1 min. 52 secs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE STAKES.

Cooverjee Ardaseer's Nadirshah, 8st. 6lb., Ramchurn	1
The Hyderabad Confederacy's Mohsen, 8st. 9lb., Kendall	2
Colonel Moore's Jacinth, 8st, 7lb., Smith	3

Also ran Turn of Luck, Luath, Denmark, and Hooran.

Time—2 mins. 54 secs.

THE GUINDY HURDLE RACE.

Dr. Shaw's Essex, 10st. 11lb., Clark	1
Mr. McCartie's True Briton, 10st. 11lb., Watson	2
Thakore of Rajkote's Skittles, 10st. 11lb., Kendall	3

Also ran Thumara, Rajah of Pittapur's Nyang (fell) and Mr. Ross's Buttercup.

THE PONY DERBY.

Ali Abdoola's Boneen, 8st. 5lb., Kendall	1
Hugh Gough's Ladybird, 9st., Wool	2
The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Larry O'Gaff, 9st., Smith	3

Also ran Mars.

Time—1 min. 27 secs.

THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE.

Walk over by Dr. Armstrong's Surf.

THE CALCUTTA SECOND MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The Calcutta second meeting opened yesterday. The following were the results:—

THE TALLYHO PLATE.

Goldfinder	1
Mustard	2
Harvester	3

THE LILLIPUTIAN STAKES.

Bob	1
Tenasserim	2
Minette	3

THE WELTER HANDICAP.

Albicore	1
Lupella	2
Bassanio	3

THE TRADES CUP.

Eunice	1
Splendor	2
Victory	3

THE METROPOLITAN STAKES.

Vitarba	1
Sparkle	2
Bon Accord	3

THE SELLING RACE.

Nercus	1
Amos	2
Berry	3

The Maharaja of Kapurthala left yesterday.

Prince Henri d'Orleans is the guest of the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Bombay mails, of the 6th instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here for Bombay and Kurrachee yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 20.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this morning.

LISBON, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 21.

The Italian steamer Stura arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. do.	73¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 7-16

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of the supersession in the far East of Lancashire yarn by the Bombay spinners discussed in the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in October last should have more than a passing interest in the Bombay Presidency, inasmuch as the examination of the circumstances which have enabled Bombay spinners to have the upper hand over Lancashire manufacturers, will also reveal the fallacy of the doleful view taken ever and anon on your side of the prospects of the mill industry in Western India. I hope, Sir, you will, therefore, permit me, as one who has well nigh half a life time's experience of the trade in cotton and cotton yarn between India and China, to point out the bearings of the question as seen from the standpoint of importers and consumers in China and Japan. Your former fellow-citizen, Mr. Bythell, has in a very few words dispelled the illusion that the silver question has had anything to do with the now almost total extinction of the Lancashire yarn exports to this part of the world. He struck the right key when he pointed out that the natural advantages possessed by India were so great that for anything that could be economically made out of Surat cotton Lancashire had not a ghost of a chance. And if one were to examine the history of the rise and growth of what is termed "this young industry" of but now fifteen to sixteen years of practical existence, as it affected first the markets of Western and Southern China, then of Japan, and latterly of Northern China, the force of Mr. Bythell's pithy remarks would be even more apparent. If a closer view is taken of the results of the exportations of Bombay spinnings, it will be seen that it is not Lancashire alone that has suffered, but that the Bombay Presidency and the North-West Provinces of India have alike been sufferers largely in the item of their exports to China of raw cotton. Fifteen years before, the Chinese were consumers of Indian cotton to the extent of more than double the quantity that they now consume. To go only so far back as 1875, the consumption of Indian cotton, that is, Bengal, Bombay, Kurrachee and Madras descriptions, in that year was 94,553 bales, equivalent to 32,058,700 lbs. In 1876 it was 1,29,704 bales or 43,640,000 lbs.; in 1877 it was 82,350 bales or 27,560,000 lbs. In 1878, when Bombay yarn appeared in a more pronounced manner in the Hongkong market as the entrepot for Southern and Western China, the consumption of cotton had dwindled down to under half the quantity consumed in the previous five years. As to how far it affected the different descriptions, and consequently the different presidencies and provinces, the following table tells the tale:—

Indian Cotton taken by the Trade for consumption during 1878, 1877, 1876, and 1875.

INDIAN COTTON.

	B'bay. bales.	Kurr. bales.	Benl. bales	Mad. bales.	Total. bales.	Equivalent in lbs.
1878	1,250	13,800	26,000	3,250	44,300	14,810,000
1877	3,350	26,400	48,250	4,350	82,350	27,560,000
1876	12,336	34,976	65,534	16,858	129,704	43,640,000
1875	10,477	26,341	50,352	7,383	94,553	32,058,700

Since 1878 the struggle for mastery between the raw staple and the Bombay spinnings has been incessant. *Pari passu* with the decrease of cotton imports, the yarn imports increased in a striking way. In 1876 the imports of yarn to Hongkong were calculated at 17,598 bales, in 1877 at 30,289, in 1878 at 37,799 bales, and this increase has culminated in the imports of 1886, totalling 175,291 bales, and a like quantity, perhaps more, will be the figure for 1887. Since 1878 the decline of the Lancashire yarn exports to these parts has also been more than marked. A reflex of this decline is found in Mr. Fielden's statement that

> In the five years ending with 1870, the cotton retained for use in our manufactories amounted to 4,955 million pounds. In the next period of five years it was 6,396 million pounds. Between 1876 and 1880 the amount was 6,348 millions, and in 1881-85 it was 7,178 millions. In the first of these periods there was a growth of 1,441 millions, but in the succeeding period there was an absolute decrease of 48 million pounds, and in the last period we had only grown 830 million pounds, so that practically in ten years we had only increased half as much as in the five years following 1870. Taking the same periods, he found that we exported 837 million pounds in the first, 1,057 in the second, 1,152 in the third, 1,274 in the fourth and last, showing a total increase for the twenty years of 437 millions, or 54 per cent., as against 45 per cent increase in the amount of raw cotton consumed. Again, in 1860 England exported in all 197 millions, and in 1886 254 millions. These figures showed an increase of 57 millions in the course of twenty-seven years, whilst India's exports in a period of ten years had grown 70½ millions, so that this young industry, which had practically come into existence within the last fifteen or sixteen years, was absolutely increasing its rate of export of yarn three times as fast already as our own.

It was also evident at about the same period in respect of raw cotton itself that the cheaper stuff was forcibly ousting from the China markets better descriptions of heavier denominations in value. At least it was then getting evident, and has been now amply confirmed by the entire absence of shipments, that the Bombay descriptions were not holding their own against Bengal cotton, owing to the dearness of their price and to the influx of Bombay yarn. Bengal cotton held its own owing to the simple fact of its comparative cheapness, and even now traders in yarn feel its influence, for any inflation of the prices of yarn has the tendency to divert the attention of the Chinese dealers to the cheaper raw material. This history, in a great measure, has repeated itself in the case of Lancashire spinnings. Their comparative dearness has been the cause of their overthrow in the markets of the Far East, where the cheaper yarn has been making a rapid head-way. It has been shown that adverse exchange has little, if any, bearing on the question of the Lancashire displacement. Given parity of exchange with India, nay even so much as the advantages of a better exchange, the Lancashire spinners would still find that on the score of dearness their difficulties remained unabated. The seething population of China in its poverty has found the good Samaritan in the Bombay spinners, and the Bombay spinners, owing to the less cost of the raw material they are working with, find themselves in a favourable position for distancing all competition. The raw material the Bombay spinners are working with has also the especial advantage of combining durability with cheapness. The Chinese traders here openly declare that the flexibility and strength of Bombay yarn spun out of Bombay cotton are in conjunction with its cheapness its great recommendation in the eyes of the millions of the poor of China. The same is reported of the poor of Japan. The qualities of flexibility and strength the Chinese compress in the one term "oiliness," and they say that this "oiliness" is as conducive to easy manual weaving as the woven stuff is durable and lasting. The result is simply the result of the natural and intrinsic qualities of Bombay cotton. The question may be asked why China itself cannot have spinning and weaving mills to provide for its native wants if not anything further? China is a cotton producing country, and it finds a development of this produce in the recent extensive production of cotton in Tonquin. But the absence of the required qualifications in the native staple is its great drawback, and fortunately for Bombay. The idea was often mooted of starting spinning mills in Hongkong, and in Shanghai the matter was taken up with greater avidity owing to the assumed advantage of the nearness of the cotton producing districts of the north, such as Chekiang, Shantung and Kiangsi, but the shortness of the native staple, its dearness, and the dearness of wages as compared with India, were disadvantages that could hardly be overcome, and consequently all attempts to bring the contemplated undertakings to a head proved abortive. This evidently betokens an unequivocal success for the Bombay industry. But then the question is often raised, how far should it go, and what will it lead to? Hongkong, as the emporium for Southern and Western China, may now be said to be fairly enough importing to cover the requirements of these two sides of the country. From barely 600 bales a month in 1876, consumption has increased to close upon thirteen thousand bales a month in 1887. Any further great development of this consumption can hardly be looked for now, as we have to look for no further contraction of imports of either raw cotton from India or of English yarn from Lancashire, though, as regards the latter, it is yet said that Tonquin, which takes on an average 40,000 bales a year both of English and Indian spinnings in almost equal proportions, may eventually find it more to its advantage to supersede the former altogether by the latter. Indications are not wanting in that direction. Shipments of Bombay yarn to Hoihow and Haiphong, the two principal ports of Tonquin, have latterly been more incessant and on an enhanced scale, and thanks to the conciliatory policy heralded by the late M. Paul Bert in Annam, the leading Chinese Hongs dealing in this commodity here have been this year induced to establish business branches at its principal coast ports. It is through the medium of Tonquin that Yunan, the leading province of Southern China, has been opened to Bombay yarn, and consequently a railway line from Northern Burma to Yunan, it is apprehended here, will, in the fulness of time to some extent, effect a deviation of the course of trade. But instead of affecting the Bombay industry for the worse this will rather, owing to the abridgment of the length of the route, have the tendency of giving it a fresh impetus.

But its further promotion and development is most looked for from an increased demand from the north of China. Shanghai, as the great emporium for the trade of the Yangtze and the northern ports, only lately commenced to import Bombay yarn direct. It was only in 1886 that anything like direct shipments there could be noted. But in the short space of two years the trade has assumed large proportions. From about 200 bales a month, imports to Shanghai are now computed at about 4,000 bales, and when it is considered that Shanghai is the commercial metropolis of China through which sixty-three and a half per cent. of the imports of the Treaty Ports are passing, the outlook for the Bombay industry is hopeful and splendid in the extreme. In Southern China the development was tenfold in ten years; in Northern China, owing to its extensive capabilities, a like, if not a greater, proportion within the same period is almost a certainty. Looking at the reception Bombay yarn met with in the north, it would not be surprising if ten years hence the industry on your side were developed twofold to meet the growing requirements of that part of the country. The pity is that the weaving section of the industry does not yield better results. The English manufacturers seem to have too firm a grip on this branch to be easily cast aside. But at the same time it is surprising that with the disadvantage of the dearness of the raw material they are working with, they are still able to maintain their position. They are able to lay down piece-goods as cheap if not cheaper than the outturn of the Bombay looms. Perhaps the meretricious aid of sizing may be helping them in this respect, or perhaps the expansion of the Bombay looms has not been carried to a sufficient extent to meet the multifarious and varied requirements of the Far East, and there perchance the vast resources of the English manufacturers may be standing them in good-stead. Let it be what it may, it is at the same time patent here that the outturn of your looms would in vain seek an entrance into this country. The plain fact of the matter is that there is hardly any room for it here, and if anything like a forced entry is sought for, the result will be but the annihilation of the consumption of your yarn. From the analogy of the partial destruction of the trade of raw cotton on the introduction into this country of Bombay yarn, the inference is plain enough, that the introduction of your manufactured stuffs on anything like a large scale will throw your spindles overboard. It is the agricultural and labouring classes in China with whom Bombay yarn finds most favour. These classes of people, as in India and everywhere, eke out their bare maintenance simply by the sweat of their brows, and it is in the intervals of their labour in the fields and elsewhere that the hand looms are brought forward for weaving cloth from Bombay yarn. The small proportion of English yarn that is still bought is used chiefly for admixture with the latter to work up a finer quality, but the majority of the people are quite content with the durable quality of the stuff that can be made from Bombay threads exclusively, and to them the little saving that they can make on cloth by their manual labour is a distinct advantage, and an advantage which neither English, nor Indian, nor any set of manufacturers in the world can easily displace.

For many a month in the year the work in the fields is barely anything, and it is the use of the loom that gives employment and the means of sustenance during these periods of abeyance to the masses of the poor of China. Already the outcry is heard that the displacement of cotton by the Bombay spinnings has put a large proportion of the people in various provinces and districts out of employment, the manual spinning being put out of question by the introduction of cheap ready-made yarn. The cheapness must be very marked to displace manual labour, but the mandarins in several important districts are now reported to be contemplating the handicapping of yarn generally by heavier inland transit duties. The question of the unemployed poor in China would, indeed, assume very alarming proportions, were it not for the so-called crass conservatism of the Chinese in blockading their country against all foreign innovations. This conservatism in many respects truly proves a saving of the country, for look which way one can at the different aspects of the question in England and other European countries, the conviction cannot be resisted that the high rate of speed adopted in manufactures generally has given an intensity unthought of before to the difficulties attendant on a general loss of employment. Apart, however, from the contingency of the handicapping of yarn by transit duties the lesson to be deduced from the state of the case is, that both the spinning and the weaving sections of the Bombay industry would hardly find simultaneous favour in the Far East, and that if one should rise the other must go. But the spinning section has advanced too far to recede, and it has a bright future before it that no lachrymose or lackadaisical views emanating from ignorance of the true condition of things can dim.—Yours, &c.,

H. M. MEHTA.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1887.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your comments on the remarks of the Vice-Chancellor of the University anent the alleged severity of examinations are thoroughly sensible. Granting that many men have passed in even the more difficult papers, the question yet remains whether the best of them have obtained or even attempted full marks in these. In my opinion, no candidate of fairly developed capacities, however well prepared, could, in the time allotted, have tried all the questions in such papers as the F. B. A. Sanskrit and the P. E. Euclid ones. Again, though the number of men (799) passing at the Matriculation this year compares very favourably with the number last year (532), it yet falls short of the number (832) at the previous year, when about a thousand less candidates appeared. This clearly points to a fluctuation in the standard of examination in different years. There is another anomaly, too, in the conduct of the Matriculation examination which precludes us from expecting perfect fairness in the results—the practice of appointing different examiners in English for the different centres. Thus all the candidates are not judged by the same standard; and as a matter of fact the percentage of passes in English varies from 35 in some centres to 80 in others, so that there is a wide diversity in the standard of examination even in one and the same year. Of course, I do not for a moment doubt the capacity or impartiality of the examiners; the fault is in the system, not in the men. The true remedy is, I think, in the appointment of moderators, who should see that the question papers are of average severity, and that the working is neither too strict nor too lenient.—Yours, &c.

BETA.

Jan. 20.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, accompanied by Lady Reay, Captains Hamilton and Yarde Buller, Aides-de-Camp, and Dr. Irvine, arrived at the Victoria Terminus by the Jubbulpore mail train, on Saturday morning, from Allahabad. The arrival of the Governor was private, but a few gentlemen were present at the station to meet his Excellency. Amongst them were the Hon. J. B. Richey, senior member of Council, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., Secretary to Government, Sir Frank Souter, Colonel Portman, Major Daniell, Commanding the Body-Guard, Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., Private Secretary, Mr. J. Mitchell, the Hon M. W. Burne, Mr Eshwunt M. Kelkur, Oriental Translator to Government, and Subadar Roopsing, Native A.-D.-C. His Excellency left for Government House, Malabar Point, in a carriage and pair, escorted by a detachment of his own Body Guard. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of his Excellency's arrival.

"ATLANTIC" SEA SALT strongly recommended as a substitute "for a dip in the sea" and "a sniff of the briny." Re. 1-4, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE TURF SCANDAL IN ENGLAND.

THE SUSPENSION OF WOOD AND BARRETT.

THE scandal which has culminated in the suspension of the two fashionable Jockeys, Wood and Barrett, had been a matter of considerable notoriety in turf circles in England for some time past. Prominent attention to the fact of jockeys betting and running horses in other people's names was drawn by Lord Durham's speech, delivered at the annual meeting of the Gimcrack Club, at York, one of the oldest, if not actually the oldest racing club in existence. Lord Durham, following Mr. James Lowther, who had also touched gently on the scandal, said, in reference to the Jockey Club's notice against betting by jockeys:—

> What makes me fear that this notice will not be worth much more than waste-paper is the preamble in which the Stewards inform the public that it has been represented to them that many jockeys do bet and own horses. Surely the Stewards don't ignore what every racing man knows, namely that one or two jockeys bet in large sums, and are the virtual owners of horses which run in other person's names. It is notorious that one well-known jockey does this. I have often been told, when I have asked who Mr. So-and-So was, for whom that jockey often rides, "Oh, that man's horse is really the jockey's property." If I add to this that it is a generally accepted fact that this jockey pulls horses in order that he may make money out of them, I think you will agree that this is a very serious evil to the turf.

Lord Durham did not content himself with accusing "a well-known jockey." He had also something grave to say about the aristocratic patrons of the Turf:—

> There is a well-known, and what the sporting Press calls a fashionable and aristocratic racing stable that has been conspicuous throughout the racing season for the constant and inexplicable in-and-out running of its horses. Their running has surprised and disgusted the public; besides losing them their money, it has driven the handicapper to his wits' end to discover the true form of the horses he has to apportion weights to, and it has scandalised all true lovers of the sport of horse racing. When I have asked those in authority what action they intended to take to rid us of this gang, and when I asked the handicapper why he does not put top weight on horses which are constantly spoiling his conscientious and well-meant endeavours to produce a good handicap, the answer is always the same. "What can we do?—we think their doings are disgraceful, but they are too clever for us." If these horses had been mine I should long ago have insisted upon an explanation from their jockey of their peculiar running. Possibly he could give a satisfactory reason for it; but the darkest part of the matter is this, that the owners or nominal owners of the horses to which I am alluding win large stakes when their horses are successful, but do not lose much when they are beaten."

Lord Durham's language was veiled, but it was not dificult to read between the lines. Sherrard's was the "well-known stable" and Charles Wood the "well-known jockey." Sir George Chetwynd is the principal owner of the inculpated stable, and therefore no one was surprised when he came forward with a reply to the assailant. Captain Chetwynd was sent to Lord Durham to ask if he intended to cast any reflections on Sir George Chetwynd and the running of his horses. If Lord Durham said no, then Captain Chetwynd was to ask that the denial should be made public; if yes, to demand an apology, or "that satisfaction which every gentleman is entitled to when insulted." With some hesitation, Lord Durham owned that his remarks applied to Sherrard's stable and the running of one of Sir George Chetwynd's horses, but he did not make a specific charge. He was asked to name a friend, and he sent Mr. George Lambton to Captain Chetwynd, to state that he declined either to apologise or to give "satistaction." Sir George Chetwynd wrote to the *Sportsman*, saying that he should at once bring Lord Durham's conduct before the Committee of the Turf Club and before the Stewards of the Jockey Club that they might decide whether Lord Durham should be allowed to "make vile insinuations against a member of their Club without being able to justify them." The last sentence of Sir George Chetwynd's letter is as follows:—

> I may as well take this opportunity of publicly stating that, as some invidious comments have been made and written about the in-and-out running of Fullerton this season, at a private interview with the Stewards of the Jockey Club last week, I proved to their satisfaction that I had run the horse fairly to win his races, and the proofs of my having done so remain in their possession, which they are at liberty to publish.

Lord Durham replied obliquely in a letter to Lord Hastings, the senior Steward of the Jockey Club. After admitting that Captain Chetwynd had called on him to retract what had been advanced or to fight a duel, he said:—

> I need scarcely point out to you that it was unlikely that I could retract a speech made deliberately in what appears to me the highest interests of the Turf. Neither, I suppose, is it necessary for me to refer to the cheap valour which prompts a man to send a challenge which he perfectly well knows, can, in these days, lead to no result.

Then, referring to Sir George Chetwynd's assertion that the matter should be brought before the Jockey Club, he proceeded thus:—

> It is not, of course, for me to suggest their duty to the stewards, but I must, in justice to myself, observe that my speech was made in public with a public object in view; that the matters referred to in it have been commented upon both in the Press and upon every race-course in England for a considerable time; that this state of things is dishonorable to the sport whose interests you have specially in charge; that nothing but a public inquiry, conducted with all the formalities and safe-guards of a public tribunal, can possibly satisfy the requirements of the case and that, from such an inquiry, if Sir George Chetwynd has the courage to initiate it, I do not shrink.

Lord Hastings, replying to Lord Durham's letter said that the stewards of the Jockey Club would decline to institute an inquiry into the dispute, pending a reasonable time being afforded for an action at law. On the same day Sir George Chetwynd wrote to the secretary of the Jockey Club asking the stewards to call on Lord Durham to specify the charge against him, and to prove it. An answer was sent to this letter on the following day, the decision of the stewards being that a Court of Law was the only tribunal which could, as matters now stand, deal satisfactorily with the situation, and that they did not see their way, under existing circumstances, to instituting an inquiry themselves or in any other way taking action calculated to prejudge the case. In this letter also Sir George Chetwynd was reminded of a former communication regarding the satisfaction he had offered. On the receipt of this letter Mr. George Chetwynd said that he had placed himself in the hands of Captain Chetwynd, the stewards could ask him, and he would not refuse to define the satisfaction he had asked from Lord Durham on his behalf. Mr. Lowther, through Mr. Weatherby, then wrote as follows:—

> Mr. Lowther has just seen your letter of this morning, and desires me to reply that as Captain Chetwynd is not a member of the Jockey Club or, as far as he knows, in any way connected with the Turf, he is sure that the stewards will not feel themselves justified in referring to a third party for a reply to an inquiry addressed in a friendly spirit personally to yourself, and which related, not to past events, but to future intentions. Mr. Lowther wishes it to be clearly understood that in originally directing me to ask for the assurance indicated in my letter of the 21st inst. (a course which his colleagues have since emphatically approved) one of the objects in view was, upon public grounds, to clear the stewards from a possible imputation of viewing with indifference any attempt to revive an obsolete practice, which is not only generally regarded by public opinion as a ludicrous anachronism, but is, moreover, distinctly contrary to the law of the land. After this explanation he hopes you will have no further difficulty in giving the assurance asked for.

The correspondence shows that Sir George Chetwynd has submitted evidence that he lost over £1,000 on Fullerton during the season, and that he had more money on the horse when he was defeated than when he won. The Jockey Club has thanked Sir George Chetwynd for producing this evidence, but claims his further assistance in case it might be necessary to deal with the Jockey. In the investigation which has taken place, both Wood and Barrett appear to have fallen.

Truth anticipated the decision of the Jockey Club in the following paragraph:—"I have reason to believe that a startling and most cogent evidence, both of turf malpractices and of flagrant breaches of the laws of racing, especially those relating to the ownership of horses by jockeys, is in possession of the stewards of the Jockey Club, whose thunderbolts are likely to descend in quite unsuspected quarters. I am informed that the riding licenses of, at least two 'fashionable' jockeys will be withdrawn, and that there is to be a weeding of the New Market trainers."

Fullerton is a four-year-old horse by Touchet out of Caroline. His first appearance in the past season was in the Lincolnshire Handicap, when he carried 8st. 7lb. and finished seventh. With 7st. only on his back he next won the Crawford Plate at Newmarket by twelve lengths, and 6lb. more carried off the Babraham Plate next day. Carrying 8st. he was fourth, close up, in the Jubilee Stakes, at Kempton Park, and was in the same position with 8st. 8lb. in the Manchester Cup won by Carlton (8st. 9lb.) In the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood (6 furlongs he failed to carry 8st. 13lb. to victory. After a walk-over at Brighton he occupied his favourite position of fourth in the Glen Plate at Derby, this time with 9st. on his back. In the Trial Plate at Newmarket he was beaten easily by the two-year-old Rada, to whom he was conceding 3st. 5lb. over the Rowley Mile, and at the same meeting he was again fourth in the Autumn Handicap. However, in the Select Handicap, run a week or two later at Newmarket, he met some really good horses, and, giving most of them a good advantage in the weights, won in a canter by four lengths. In the second and third of these races Fullerton was ridden by Warne, and on all other occasions by Charles Wood.

"JEHU JUNIOR," the biographer of the "Men of the Day" in *Vanity Fair*, recently gave the following sketch of the career of Barrett:—

Born about three-and-twenty years ago, George Barrett early developed a liveliness of disposition which set his father a-thinking. This worthy man, a jovial but shrewd small farmer in Suffolk, at length achieved the conclusion that young George was not cut out by Nature to adorn the plough's tail. Accordingly the lad was apprenticed to Manser, the horse-trainer, of Newmarket, and ere long proved himself to be of that rare stuff of which "premier jockeys" are made. Beginning ten years ago with three winning mounts, he steadily improved in the art and mystery of the higher horsemanship, until at length he attained eminent rank as a jockey. As an apprentice he could ride at 5 st. 7 lb., and at present he is one of the strongest jockeys riding at about 8 st. George Barrett is endowed with brilliant dash as a rider, he is a perfect judge of pace, and, unlike, many of his craft, he is almost a better man in a trial than before the judge's box. He has many masters, and pleases them all. The Duke of Westminster is entitled to the first call on his services, and he also rides for Lord Ellesmere, the Manton Stable, and John Dawson. In 1875 he won the One Thousand on Farewell, and last season he piloted Ormende to victory in the Two Thousand. Although in the saddle he maintains a gravity which would do credit to the Bench of Bishops, he is in private life a light-hearted and buoyant little man, with a tendency towards those pastimes known as "skylarking." He has a strong sense of filial duty; he is married to a nice wife; and by his infant son, now rising five months, he hopes to perpetuate the equestrian fame of the Barretts, which he has himself created. Not the least conspicuous among his virtues is that he is void of conceit, and that he looks on his younger brother Fred as the best of living jockeys.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MAJOR F. BABINGTON PEILE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 20.

THE masonic fraternity of Lodge Salem gave a farewell garden party to R. W. Bro. Major F. B. Peile, P. G. S. W., D. G. P. Z., P. M., P. P. Z., &c., who is leaving this station for Poona, at the residence of our esteemed citizen R. W. Bro. Jehangirjee Pestonjee Vakeel, on Monday evening, the 16th instant. The party was well attended—the representatives of all classes of the people, numbering over 500, being present.

Major Peile was photographed with the rest of the craft, at Ahmedabad, by our local artist Mr. Chas. Lickfold. This was a little before the arrival of the guests, at Mr. Jehangirjee's residence, as Mr. Jehangirjee and his brother masons were desirous of having a likeness of their departing friend and brother Major Peile. As the evening closed, and night approached, Mr. Jehangirjee's garden was well lit up, and the band of the Native Infantry added a great deal to the enjoyment of all present, by discoursing sweet music. When some lively airs were played, several European ladies and gentlemen appeared and converted a lawn-tennis court into a floor for dancing, which a large number of Parsee ladies watched with apparently great interest, thinking perhaps that a day must dawn sooner or later, when they might also join in the merry dance.

R. W. Brother Jehangirjee Pestonjee Vakeel, in proposing the health of R. W. Brother Peile, briefly but gracefully thanked him on his own behalf, and on behalf of his masonic brothers, and other friends, for the opportunity he had given them of wishing him good-bye, and all good fortune, before he left. The desire to entertain him had been expressed by his native friends in this city. He (Mr. Jehangirjee) was not referring to his masonic friends, for they all regarded Major Peile as a model of a mason. In brief, he had endeared himself to all who had come in contact with him, and the speaker was only giving utterance to the feelings of every one present, when he said that he hoped to see Major Peile return soon to Ahmedabad as the commanding officer of the station; that they regretted the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Peile, and cordially invited in desiring for both many years of happiness and prosperity.

Major Peile having appropriately replied, the party broke up a little after 7 p.m. We had a few English songs from Parsee ladies, who sang very well indeed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the state of the parade of Saturday, the 21st January, 1888.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	...	2	...	3	...	13	19
B ,,	...	1	1	1	1	...	19	23
C ,,	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	11
D ,,	...	1	1	2	4	...	21	29
E ,,	...	...	1	1	2	...	10	14
F ,,	...	1	1	...	2	...	16	20
I } Cadets...	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	26
K	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26
M	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	17
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Staff & Band...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26
Army Staff...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total ...	1	5	6	6	17	2	183	220

The following officers were on parade, viz:—Lt.-Col. Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Captain H. B. S. Hodgkinson, Adjutant; Captains Brown, Place, Freeborn and Nicholson; Lieutenants Jefferies, Devlin, Savage, Cornforth, Sharp, Prior De-Soane.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT CARDEN.

SIR ROBERT CARDEN, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the son of the late Mr. James Carden, of Bedford Square, London, and was born in 1881. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., of the *Times*, in which journal Sir Robert is understood to possess an interest. He was gazetted as an officer in the 82nd foot, but afterwards went on the Stock Exchange as a stock and share broker, became, in 1849, an alderman of the city of London, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1857-8. He was the founder of the City Bank, was an unsuccessful candidate for St. Albans in 1850, and procured the disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was returned for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition, and was defeated in a contest for Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden was a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a deputy-lieutenant for London. He married in 1827, Pamela Elizabeth Edith, daughter of the late Dr. Andrewe, of the 19th Foot, (she died in 1874).

A WHIST party, in the United Service Club, Calcutta, have had a most remarkable experience, one of them being dealt the whole of the trump suit. Chronicling the incident, the Allahabad paper says:—"The players—we trust they will forgive us "naming" them, but whist history must be above suspicion—were Mr. Justice Norris, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Sanders and Dr. Reeves. Two new packs were opened and were "trayed" and shuffled in the usual way. Dr. Sanders, had one of the packs cut to him and proceeded to deal. He turned up the Knave of Clubs, and on sorting his hand found that he had the other twelve trumps. The other three suits were unevenly divided in the other hands, but in the excitement of the moment no record was taken of them. Two other whist-players entered the room just as the dealer put his cards on the table, so ample testimony was afforded of this wonderful hand. The fact was duly recorded in writing, the six gentleman signing their names to the document. The odds against this combination are we believe, according to Dr. Pole, 158,750,000,000 to 1; the probability of a given player holding 13 cards of a particular suit, named before the deal is concluded, is put by the same authority as once in 635,000,000,000 deals.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WE have been favoured with an advance copy of the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the past year. It is to be presented at the annual general meeting on the 25th inst. The following are some of the principal paragraphs:—

The report is less voluminous than those presented at the termination of the past two or three sessions, several causes having combined to circumscribe both the number and extent of the subjects calling for the attention of the committee. For one thing the course of business throughout 1887 has been quiet and uneventful, and there has been a marked absence of any 'burning question' as affecting mercantile interests, but the chief cause has undoubtedly been the comparative inaction of the legislative department of the Government of India. Not only have the new bills submitted for the opinion and criticism of the Chamber been few and in a commercial sense unimportant, but the several measures of weight and moment which were suggested or reviewed by the committee of the previous year have made little apparent progress. The one exception—and to a a large section of the trade it is an important one—is the

MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

The consideration of this measure, which is now before the Chamber in the form of a draft bill prepared by the legal member of Council, will be the first important matter to be taken in hand by the incoming committee, and should it become law, it will doubtless be in a form that will embrace two very important questions extensively discussed a year ago, viz., "A Legal Standard of Length" and the "False Stamping of Piece-goods."

At the last annual general meeting the members passed a resolution appointing a Special Committee to discuss the latter question in all its bearings, and especially to consider the Manchester memorial in favour of an appeal to the Government of India for special legislation, and report thereon to a subsequent general meeting of the Chamber. The Special Committee met on 28th February, and, after a prolonged discussion, passed the following resolution:—"That it is not desirable to take further action for the purpose of promoting legislation to deal with the false stamping of piece-goods." In view of this decision, which was communicated to the members by circular, it was not considered necessary to convene a general meeting of the Chamber. During the interval which has since elapsed, however, the question has assumed a different phase consequent on the passing in England of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, and it may be that legislation in India will now find increased support.

RAILWAY OR INLAND CARRIERS RECEIPTS ACT.

The members of the Chamber will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that the representation made to the Government of India in November 1886 as to the necessity for a reform of the law relating to Railway Receipts has not been lost sight of. The Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Madras, and Karachi having been consulted, have all supported the recommendations of this Chamber, and the proposal has now been referred by Government to the Secretary of State for India, to the end that he may discuss the question with the boards of directors of the Indian Railways in London, the Agents on this side having been requested to transmit their views on the subject direct to their respective boards. The coming year will, it is to be hoped, see a definite decision arrived at regarding this important matter.

INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL OF 1886.

After the amount of labour bestowed on the proposed New Bankruptcy Bill by two previous committees, it is to be regretted that this important measure has apparently made no further progress during the year. The only new feature in connection with the subject is an adverse criticism of the draft bill recently published by the Official Assignee, Calcutta. Although not specially addressed to this Chamber, your committee have thought fit to address Government pointing out where they consider the views expressed in the paper are either defective, or at variance with their experience or the practice on this side, which, in some important particulars, is different from Calcutta. In so doing the committee have been actuated by no desire to provoke controversy, but the discussion may serve the purpose of keeping the matter before the authorities, and thus aid to some slight extent the progress towards legislation.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

With the Nagpore-Bengal Railway sanctioned, formal notice of which was received from Government on 5th March last, the members of the Chamber have the gratification of seeing the accomplishment of the two most important projects in the scheme of Railway Extension which they have most consistently advocated. The construction of the line is being vigorously prosecuted, and if the present rate of progress is maintained, it should be available for the transport of a considerable share of the Chattisghar Wheat harvest of 1889.

The Indian Midland has also been well advanced during the year, and through the Bhopal-Itarsi connection, may be expected to give us a material addition to the quantity of produce available for export from this season's crops. Indeed at no distant date with the augmented traffic it will receive from the Indian Midland on the one hand and the Nagpore-Bengal on the other, it may become a question whether in the height of the season the G. I. P. system will be sufficient to cope with the probable demands upon it. The Committee have not deemed the time opportune for pressing the claims of further railway extension on the attention of Government. Had they done so, they would, adhering to the original programme of the Chamber, have advocated the prosecution of the Godra-Rutlam project as ranking next in importance to the two undertakings already mentioned. A well considered scheme of subsidiary lines as feeders to the main trunk systems will also merit the support of the Chamber when favourable opportunity offers; but during a period of financial pressure a prudent Government is naturally averse to incurring increased liabilities in the shape of additional guarantees, and this is a position which a representative body like the Chamber can appreciate, and has respected.

BILL TO REGULATE THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

This bill having been referred to the Chamber for opinion by the Government of India, the Committee took steps to obtain the views of people practically interested in the supply of electricity, and guided by the replies received gave it as their opinion that the main feature of the proposed legislation—the prohibition of the supply of electricity without license—was a reasonable precaution to enforce in the interests of the general public. As it was manifest, however, that the rules under the bill, unless very carefully framed, might materially interfere with the legitimate and desirable extension of the use of electricity for lighting and industrial purposes, the committee asked, that in event of the bill becoming law, ample time should be given for discussing and criticising the proposed rules before their final adoption.

BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

A Special Committee, consisting of the chairman, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Messrs. G. Cotton, and W. M. Macdonald, was appointed to consider this bill, and in accordance with their report your committee intimated to Government that its provisions had the approval of the Chamber.

REPRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN FAVOUR OF THE OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

The mode adopted during the past five years of publishing the annual financial statement in the form of a Government Resolution, thus precluding the possibility of public criticism of the financial measures of the year before adoption, has frequently been adversely commented upon by this Chamber, and when your committee learned in October last that the Bengal Chamber intended addressing the Government of India on the subject they agreed to co-operate. The time was opportunely chosen as public interest in the question had already been aroused by unmistakable notes of warning that the financial necessities of Government would render increased taxation imperative in 1888; and the committee accordingly felt they were speaking the undivided opinion of the whole mercantile community, in asking for the initiative being taken by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in promoting such legislative action as may be necessary to enable the financial member to submit his budget for the year to the open discussion and criticism of the Legislative Council. The system objected to had its origin in the provisions of the Indian Councils Act which prohibits the Budget being discussed in open Council when no legislation is proposed in connection therewith, but whatever the reasons for this restriction may have been in 1861, when the Act was passed, they do not now exist or have been so minimised in force as no longer to call for recognition. In the interval an enlightened body of public opinion has grown up which it is clearly in the best interests of the Government and the country at large to consult and, if possible, act in unison with. While thus indicating their views of the growing necessity for a wider sphere of consultation in dealing with the constantly recurring financial problems which Government have to contend with, your committee did not consider the time had yet arrived for entering upon the larger question of an increase in the representation of mercantile interests in the Council, although it would almost follow as a corollary to their arguments. That is a step which must inevitably come on for discussion at a later stage, and Government would greatly strengthen their hands if they were enabled to summon to their Councils representatives of the large commercial centres of India. In Hongkong the constitution of the Colony provides for a member of Council being nominated by the Chamber, and the system is found to work excellently. In India, where the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country are of immeasurably greater magnitude, and more deeply concern the welfare of the Empire at large, it could not fail to yield equally beneficial results.

WHEAT.

The out-turn of the Wheat Crop of 1886-87 has been most disappointing. With a decrease in acreage of only 557,258 acres the estimated yield shows a deficiency of 1,348,729 tons as compared with the previous season. The deficiency is almost entirely owing to the unfavourable result in the Punjaub, where owing to adverse weather at the end of the growing season, the crop was only from 6 to 8 annas of a full average.

From the fact that the districts from which Bombay draws the bulk of its supplies gave on the average a comparatively large yield, the exports from this port during the first six months of the year only showed a slight diminution from the corresponding six months of the previous year, the respective figures from 1st January to 30th June being:—

1887... ... ...64,77,220 cwts.
1886... ... ...65,54,921 ,,

During the last six months, however, from 1st July to 31st December the falling off was most marked, the totals for that period being:—

1887... ... ...27,71,344 cwts.
1886... ... ...58,01,769 ,,

As compared with Calcutta and Karachi, Bombay has every reason to congratulate herself.

The reports regarding the growing crop this season are scarcely so cheerful as could be wished. The estimate of the Agricultural Department puts the area under wheat in the Punjab at 5,588,500 acres or 6 per cent. below the previous year, in the North-West Provinces and Oudh at 4,962,000 acres, about the same as last year, while in the Central Provinces it is generally believed that a slightly larger area has been sown. For a time the condition in the Punjab and the North-West was adversely affected by the absence of the cold weather rains, but a partial fall has since greatly improved the appearance of the plants.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CLEANING OF WHEAT.

The committee regret to have to report that the efforts of the Chamber to promote greater care in the cleaning and preparation of wheat for exports have been productive of little or no beneficial result. The only Corn Trade Association in England which has evinced any tendency to follow the suggestions of this Chamber in adopting a lower scale of refraction for arrival contracts, is the London Association.

If the arbitration standards at all the leading European markets were raised to a higher pitch of cleanliness, shippers here would soon adapt themselves to the change, and the object the Chamber has throughout had in view would be within measurable distance of attainment, but the solitary and at best partial action on the part of the London Association has had no apparent effect. One leading firm of exporters made an attempt to work their business on the basis of a 2 per cent. refraction, but, as the committee understand, have since had to abandon it in the face of the keen competition which prevails, and the condition of the trade can be best imagined from the fact that the local flour mills have a ready sale for their screenings, which rapidly find their way back to the dealers for re-admixture. Under the circumstances it is not a matter for surprise that steam threshing has made no further advance. A few machines have been sold here and there, but so long as there is no general demand for absolutely clean wheat, cultivators are not likely to see the advantage of adopting them.

COTTON.

The only new development to notice in connection with this important branch of Bombay trade during the year, is the establishment by the Cotton Trade Association of a Clearing House for the better settlement of contracts for future delivery. The project at present is purely experimental, and has only been sanctioned for this season, but should it prove a success and afford the convenience to merchants which its promoters anticipate, it will easily be placed on a permanent basis. The cotton crop of 1886-87 was larger than the previous season which, in turn, was largely in excess of 1884-85.

A comparison of receipts and shipments shows that while the former exceeded the previous season by 11·58 per cent., the latter only gained 3·58 per cent. A portion of this discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the figures are not for exactly the same periods, the receipts being calculated for the cotton season, the exports for the year, but a portion of the difference unquestionably represents the increased quantity consumed or taken to stock by the local mills.

The present season unfortunately is likely to show a retrograde movement both in receipts and exports. Broach and Dhollera will, to all appearance, give a somewhat better outturn than last season, and Dharwar and Compta also promise well, but any increase obtained from these sources will be more than swallowed up by the heavy deficiency in Bengal, Berar, Khandeish, and Hingunghaut, the last named having practically no crop.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE OF THE POREBUNDER STATE.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Administrator of the Porebunder State, favored the Chamber with an interesting communication detailing the steps which had been taken to develop cotton cultivation in, and to abolish taxes on exports from that State. The committee placed the matter before the Cotton Trade Association, and from the information which they were good enough to supply, addressed Mr. Lely at length, pointing out the advantages likely to accrue by a better selection of seed and a maintenance of the system of inspection already in use.

MAINTENANCE OF SAW-GINS IN THE DHARWAR COTTON DISTRICT.

In July last the Bombay Government addressed the Chamber requesting opinion on the present condition and prospects of exotic cotton in the Dharwar District. Your committee replied to Government that there had been a large increase in the quantity of Saw-Ginned Dharwar Cotton exported to Europe during the previous season, due partially to the better quality of the crop, but mainly to the opening of railway communication which enabled the cotton to reach Bombay before the setting in of the monsoon. Owing to this latter cause, the committee expressed their belief that Saw-Ginned Dharwar is likely to come into greater favour again with European consumers. As regards the maintenance of the gins your committee now as formerly, are in favour of its being allowed to become a matter for private enterprise; but seeing the tendency to improvement in the demand for the particular growth, they recommended that ample time should be given before abolishing the maintenance of the Government factories.

SAMPLES OF PRODUCE.

From the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, your committee were requested for their opinion on a sample of cotton produced in the Kaira District by Messrs. Sugden and Company. The committee reported upon the quality as being exceptionally excellent and likely to meet a large demand both for export and local consumption at comparatively full prices. The cotton was produced from Egyptian seed, and it would have been interesting to learn for how many seasons it would have retained its superior quality. Unfortunately the principal of Messrs. Sugden and Company's firm has since died, and the experiment is not likely to be prosecuted further.

Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., submitted some sample bolls of cotton grown in the Wynaad, regarding which they asked for the Chamber's report. The quality of the cotton was remarkably good, both in length and strength of staple.

Captain W. B. Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Kattiawar, submitted a sample of Bansi wheat. Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest, W. Lang, and J. Fachiri were good enough to examine the sample, and they reported it as being of excellent quality and very suitable for shipment to French and Italian ports.

Colonel C. Wodehouse, Political Agent, Kattiawar, also asked the opinion of the Chamber on a sample of wheat grown in Kattiawar from Panjab seed. Your committee informed Colonel Wodehouse that the sample represented a first-class quality of hard white or yellow wheat, worth Rs. 30 per candy in Bombay as compared with Rs. 29 for the ordinary hard white or yellow. Your committee advised that every encouragement should be given to the growth of this description.

NATIVE PIECE-GOODS DEALERS AND CAN EUROPE FIRMS.

As the result of the enormous imports during 1886 the unsold stock of Piece-goods in the bazaar in the early part of this year assumed unusually large dimensions. The dealers accordingly with the view no doubt of checking supplies came to an agreement amongst themselves at the beginning of February to cease doing or even discussing business with the representatives of European firms in the bazaar. The agreement being strictly observed, importing firms found it give rise to serious inconvenience, and they accordingly asked the permission of the committee to convene a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber to discuss the matter.

The following resolution which, on being put to the meeting, was lost by a large majority:—"This meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to form a committee of importers to discuss with the Piece-Goods' Associations, or a committee to be appointed by them as to the effect on the Bombay Piece-Goods Trade of the present bazaar regulations restricting importers or their salesmen from visiting the bazaar.

LOCAL STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

From a communication received from the commissioner of Police, dated 8th June last, the committee learned that a peculiar discrepancy had been discovered between the one seer weight, generally used in this Presidency, which is the equivalent of 5,040 grains and the five seer weight which, on being tested, was found to be the equivalent of only five times 4,900 grains. After very careful consideration the committee advised that the five seer weight should be made an exact multiple of the one seer weight of 28 tolas, that is to say 140 tolas or 25,200 grains.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Chamber as a body took no part in the Jubilee celebrations; but the members in honor of the occasion subscribed a sum of Rs. 4,200 towards the fund for the celebration, and Rs. 1,950 towards the Victoria Technical Institute which was started in Bombay at that time. The scheme for the Imperial Institute in London having been practically subscribed to by Bombay firms through their home representatives, has not met with special support on this side. As regards the Victoria Technical Institute the Chamber—having been invited to make a contribution to its funds—decided by a majority of vote not to do so.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS FOR PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

In the last annual report of the Chamber the retiring committee called attention to the reticence displayed by the Government of India with regard to the terms on which Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Tourist and Excursion Agents, had been appointed pilgrim agents to Government for the whole of India. It will remain with the incoming committee to protest against the renewal of a contract which has so far only resulted, during a period of abnormally cheap freights, in pilgrims having to pay considerably enhanced rates of passage-money for identically the same accommodation in identically the same steamers as were employed in the trade before Messrs. Cook and Son's advent.

PROPOSED UNIFORM BILL OF LADING HOMEWARDS FROM BOMBAY.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the negotiations of a Special Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in obtaining a standard form of bill of lading for piece-goods outward to Bombay, a leading export firm recently addressed your committee advocating steps being taken to arrange, if possible for the adoption of a uniform bill of lading homewards. So far no replies have come from steamship owners at home, but the manner in which the proposal has been received by some of the agents on this side gives little promise of ultimate agreement, while the attitude of shippers, as manifested in connection with a recent reference made to members of the Chamber by the committee regarding a communication from the North of England Steamship Owners' Association, is almost equally antagonistic.

THE TONNAGE SCALE.

The only article which has been measured for tonnage during the year is Fenugreek or Methyseed which was found to measure 17 cwt. to the steamer ton of 40 cubic feet. The committee regret that the efforts made by the committee of 1886, as mentioned in the last annual report, to obtain the acceptance of the new tonnage scale by the regular lines of steamers trading to the port has not been productive of result.

ERECTION OF ADDITIONAL LIGHTHOUSES ON THE COAST OF CEYLON.

In response to a reference from Government on a scheme suggested by the Board of Trade for the erection of two additional lighthouses on the coast of Ceylon from the accumulated surplus funds derived from the dues levied on shipping for the Basses and Minicoy lights, your committee, having first elicited the views of the agents and commanders of vessels chiefly concerned, gave a qualified approval to the scheme. They strongly supported the proposal of the Board of Trade to place a light on Dondra Head, but in preference to erecting another lighthouse between Galle and Colombo, they advocated the improvement of the existing Galle and Baticaloa lights, and making the former a flashing or revolving light so as better to distinguish it from the white lights shown by fishing boats and villages in the vicinity.

REFUNDS OF TOWN DUTY ON SUGAR.

A memorial, signed by 518 dealers in sugar, solicited the support and intervention of the Chamber in obtaining the abolition of certain rules imposed by the Municipality, which the memorialists alleged were a source of difficulty and delay in obtaining the refunds to which they were entitled on sugar exported. To the committee this seemed a matter easily capable of regulation between buyer and seller, and they accordingly passed on to the memorialists a copy of the explanations received from the Municipal Commissioner with an intimation that if they had any additional arguments to bring forward the committee would be glad to consider, and if need take action upon them, but no further communication has been received.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT AND TRANSPORT OF THE MAILS.

With the exception of a casual enquiry from the Postmaster General of Bombay as to whether the commercial community of the city would have any objection to the Europe Mails being delivered on Sundays, the Chamber was afforded no opportunity of expressing its views regarding the new contract with the P. and O. S. N. Co. for the transport of the Mails while it was under negotiation. The one-sided character of the agreement is already manifest, however, from the fact that at the time the P. and O. S. N. Co. were negotiating for a ten years' contract to deliver the Mails in Bombay in 16½ days from London, they were laying down the lines of a fleet of steamers for employment on the Australian line capable of performing the service with ease in 14 days.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL STEAMERS.

On 4th November the Postmaster General of Bombay requested the opinion of the Chamber on a suggestion to alter the hour of departure of the homeward Mail steamers when the new contract came into force, from 5 o'clock to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Your committee protested emphatically against the change pointing out that in the fair season it would, from the mode business is now conducted in Bombay, mean cutting off an entire day, while in the monsoon it might entail the loss of a week in replying to home correspondence. Fortunately the Indian postal authorities shared the views put forward on behalf of the Chamber, and supported them by additional weighty objections of their own in connection with the working of the money order and parcels departments which would have been thoroughly disorganised by the change. The suggestion therefore has, it is understood, been abandoned.

CUSTOM HOUSE ARRANGEMENTS.

It speaks most favorably for the mode in which business is now conducted in the Bombay Custom House that not a single complaint from members of the Chamber has come before the committee during the year as regards either obstruction or delay. In former years the vexatious character of the regulations and the dilatory nature of the procedure were fruitful sources of annoyance to merchants, and frequently entailed lengthy correspondence and negotiations between the Chamber and the authorities. This year, however, the only correspondence consisted of an enquiry from the Collector as to whether it would be any advantage to exporters to relax the rule requiring shipping bills to be passed at the Custom House before allowing shipment of the final small quantities requisite to complete outward cargoes. The committee at once welcomed the suggested concession, and by the Commissioner of Customs' Notification, No. 5015 of 15th September, 1887, the preventive officer at the Prince's Dock was authorised to give permission to complete loading in cases such as that instanced.

REDUCTION OF PORT TRUST DUES.

When the Port Trust Budget estimates came on for discussion in the beginning of the year, your committee having ascertained, through the representatives of the Chamber, that the revenues of the Trust, notwithstanding previous reductions in rates, still continued to show a large surplus over expenditure, addressed the trustees advocating a further abatement of dues and charges. Pointing out that, although rates had been reduced during the previous year to the extent of about 4½ lakhs, the rapid increase in the volume of trade looked like adding close upon 2 lakhs to the Reserve Fund, which, on 31st March, 1886, already stood at the large sum of 13 lakhs, the committee recommended the reductions amounting to Rs. 2,01,000. The Chamber's representations received prompt recognition from the trustees, and the Special Committee appointed to revise the estimates came to the conclusion that the coming year's operations would leave a surplus in revenue over expenditure of Rs. 2,29,260, on the strength of which they recommended numerous alterations.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION.

Should nothing of an avderse character interfere with the work, it is confidently hoped that the new Dock will be completed and opened for traffic early in April.

ARBITRATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CHAMBER.

In twenty-three cases where the original arbitrators have been unable to agree, the committee, under the Chamber's Rules for Piece-Goods Arbitrations, have appointed umpires, and as no complaints have been made regarding the decisions, it may be inferred that the system continues to give satisfaction to the trade.

The committee would take this opportunity of calling the special attention of members and indeed of all interested in the trade of Bombay to the facilities which the arbitration rules of the Chamber offer for the rapid and inexpensive settlement of disputes involving trade questions. Under a carefully considered code of regulations adopted at a general meeting held on 3rd August, 1880, any dispute involving or affecting the custom of trade in Bombay will be settled by a special committee appointed by and subject to the supervision of the Chamber, provided the parties interested by mutual consent agree to abide by the decision. The disputants do not require to be members of the Chamber, so that the entire mercantile community have thus at their disposal an open tribunal of commerce which, if more widely known and availed of, might materially diminish the enormous extent of costly and vexatious trade litigation which prevails.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Thirteen Joint Stock Companies were registered in Bombay during 1887 under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, with a total nominal capital of Rs. 49,80,000, as compared with 30 companies registered in 1886, with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,39,15,000. These figures are the more remarkable from the fact that the past year has, on the whole, been favorable from an industrial point of view. Our leading local industry—cotton spinning and weaving—has unquestionably yielded handsome profits yet only four new mills appear in the list.

AFFAIRS OF THE CHAMBER.

The number of members on the Chamber's list is 59. Two members resigned during the year and one new member joined. The funds of the Chamber show an increase on the year of Rs. 6,441-10-11. The bulk of this is derived from cotton measurement fee account, which is in excess of last year and considerably the largest on record. There has also been a material increase in the returns from publications sold.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HON. MR. WEST.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The announcement made by the Hon. Mr. West, of his contemplated resignation of the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, was the only feature of disappointment attending the Convocation meeting on Tuesday. It would not be very easy to find a successor to Mr. West in this exalted position, who, besides sharing his deep learning and liberal culture, will equal him in his zeal for University reform and independence. With ever a pure, unsullied, and lofty ideal of what an University should be, he has more than once proclaimed the necessity for its strictly independent existence, free, on the one hand, from a suspicion of Government influence, and on the other, from the struggles and conflicts, the passions and prejudices of the outside world. Though now a member of the Executive Council of the local Government, it would be a great injustice to Mr. West to suppose for a moment, that, as Vice-Chancellor, he would not continue to act from his own innermost convictions. He does not, however, wish that there should be even the barest suspicion of cross-lights and cross interests, and his resignation of his high position affords an instance, not too common, of a conscientious application of one's views to his own conduct in life. We may, however, add that Mr. Peile and Mr. Gibbs were both members of the Executive Council and Vice-Chancellors of the Bombay University at the same time, and we are sure that no one would have felt any incompatibility between the two offices, especially when they were combined in a person like Mr. West.

INCREASE IN THE SALT-TAX.

THE native papers do not approve of the increase in the salt-tax. The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says it is a pity that the Viceroy can suddenly levy or augment any tax he chooses, without waiting to take the sense of the public. The paper does not question the power of the Government to do so, but it thinks that it would be more in accordance with the advanced times in which we live, if they were to nivite public opinion on any fiscal measure, before putting it in force. The increase in the duty on such a commodity as salt will, no doubt, fall with heavy, and, perhaps, crushing weight upon the poor. It is during the Government of Lord Dufferin that the odious income-tax has been introduced. Now his Lordship's Government have seen fit to augment the duty on salt; and heaven knows what more burdens may yet be in store for poor India! It was very unfortunate that the Government had, for party interests, to abolish the import duty on piece-goods, which was such a great source of revenue to this country.

THE *Bombay Samachar* says:—The people will hear with surprise and anxiety of the increase in the duty on salt. Men are yet alive who remember the days when they could buy sixty-four seers of salt for a rupee, and they look with great dismay to the present times, when they have to pay so dearly for such a necessary article of food. It is really painful to think of the distress which the increase will cause among the poor. The Government expect a very large revenue from this source. But they must take care that their greed for money may not lead them to kill the goose that lays golden eggs. The Government have stretched their power to its utmost limit by making the abrupt announcement to the world that they have chosen, by a stroke of the pen, to make a large increase in their income from salt. To-day the Government have made the increase in the salt duty, to-morrow they may as well augment the income-tax. The paper thinks that the public should protest against the Government making a sudden increase in the taxes.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* characterizes the increase as an oppressive burden upon the poor, and contrasts with regret the present famine price of salt with its cheapness in the good old days. If any thing, the Government ought to have reduced the tax. The paper thinks that the Government might rather have discovered some expedient of bringing hrosperily within the operations of the income-tax the wealthy Zemindars, who live upon the fat of the land.

THE *Rast Goftar* is concerned at the financial outlook, which is getting more and more gloomy. It deplores the Burma policy of the Government which has greatly added to the financial burdens of the country. The annexation of Theebaw's territory has been a serious drain upon the resources of India, while on the other hand the necessary works for the defence of the frontier have entailed frightful expenditure upon the Government. Take with all this, the decrease in the revenue from opium, and the very low rate of exchange, and the catalogue of our financial adversity is complete. The only ray of satisfaction amidst all this gloom is the report that the governors of the presidencies lately went to Calcutta, not simply on a cold weather tour, but to consult with the Viceroy on the anxious financial problem which confronts the Government. The paper thinks that the increase of so much as half a rupee per maund in the duty on salt is very heavy, and adds that the Government ought not to have made the increase so abruptly.

THE *Gujerati* heads an article on the subject with the significant words, "The raising of the most disgraceful salt-tax."

CAPTAIN SELBY AS A CORPORATOR.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—Captain Selby has proved himself a highly useful member of the Corporation. But we think he can moderate his zeal for destructive criticism, without in any way impairing his efficiency as a Corporator. Like Thersites of old, he is bold, if not always judicious, in his reproaches, and like him, it will at least be supposed by the Municipal executive, that he is

> "Born to vex the State,
> With wrangling talents formed for foul debate."

But with all his aggressiveness, we must say, Captain Selby has made a good use of his opportunities, and his views on Municipal matters have generally been supported by a majority of the Corporation. He, however, found himself last week in a hopeless minority in advocating a continuance of the present disgraceful state of accommodation provided for third-class railway passengers. The question, no doubt, is difficult; but certainly not impossible of solution. According to Captain Selby, from the number of passengers travelling third class, latrine accommodation in their carriages would cause a fouling of the line. But this argument carried with it its own refutation, when the same gentleman added that third-class passengers travelled, on an average, about fifty miles only. Here, we, think, was a clear case of overshooting the mark.

A MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENT.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* has opened an "independent section" under the title of "Durbin," which will henceforth be a regular feature of the paper. In an article on the Bombay Municipality, the writer expresses his satisfaction that the Town Council have rejected the proposal of the Commissioner to bring in an outsider to act for the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton, during his absence on leave. By appointing Mr. Smith to the place, the Town Council have accepted the wise principle of promoting such men of worth and merit as they may find in the Municipality itself.

THE MEHMANDAR AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—Is it a fact that the post of Mehmandar at the India Office is to be perpetuated in the Fitzgerald family on the resignation of the present incumbent, who is supposed, after his Jubilee knighthood, to have outgrown that berth? We regret to learn that an Assistant Political Agent of that name is an aspirant for the post, and in the absence of any special qualifications to recommend him, we should think that the sad mess made by the Mehmandari department during the Jubilee celebrations ought to weigh against such candidature. Even the power that makes a belted knight in spite of public opinion is powerless to stamp as a success that which public verdict has branded as a failure; and we would that eight hundred pounds sterling of India's revenues were saved every year by the abolition of a post which has been reduced to worse than a sinecure,—although there is scope in it for doing much good if its duties were discharged with ability and modesty,—rather than that it should be continued in future as a department of the India Office for the exercise of unhealthy and doubting espionage over Indian visitors.

A NATIVE ESTIMATE OF LORD REAY.

LORD REAY appears to have won golden opinions at Calcutta and the other centres up-country, which he visited during the last fortnight. He had private interviews with native gentlemen, representing various shades of opinion, and in attempting to learn something new from them he impressed them very favourably by his cordial and intelligent sympathy. We have had letters speaking of these interviews and the satisfaction they afforded to both parties. A few lines from one of these letters, written by a most thoughtful Bengali gentleman, residing at Benares, may serve to indicate the direction in which native interest moves. Says our friend:—"I . . . do envy you a Governor like Lord Reay. It is needless to speak of his manners, those of a perfect gentleman. . . What one most likes in him, and what one should like to see in all our proconsuls, is that he takes such real earnest interest in questions that occupy the thoughts of our educated classes and that he knows how to have access to such thoughts—a thing we have sadly lacked in the N.-W., and perhaps in every other province where a Governor is taken from the Covenanted ranks." And yet, we think, a Civilian Governor is not to be sneered at. For one thing, he has the requisite of knowledge, though unfortunately it is often one-sided. With sympathy and strict sense of impartiality we do not see why we may not have more Lawrences as good as Mayos. But it cannot be denied that India has had disappointing experience generally of her Civilian rulers.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE SALT DUTY.

WE have never been unwilling to make allowances for the difficulties of the Government, financial or other. But there is not a word of approval that we can give to their resolution, carried out in such indecent haste, to enhance the duty on salt in India and Burma. It would be hardly fair to make a grievance of the unequal rates for the two countries; for we must not forget that the poor wretches who have to pay one rupee a maund in Burma, to our two rupees and a half in India, have hitherto paid only three annas a maund. So, in the case of the Burmans the increase is much larger than in our own case, and even as it is, it may press harder upon a population unused to such a tax. That, however, is a side issue, and letting off the Burman with a comparatively light tax as some of our contemporaries take it to be, is no excuse for clapping another half rupee on to the two rupees already charged per maund in this country. The existing rate was heavy enough. Those who know anything of the debate in the Viceregal Council at the time the Ripon-Baring administration insisted upon giving some relief to the masses by a reduction in the salt-tax will bear us out. The righteousness of the step taken by that Government has been justified by results. And yet, here we have a sudden reversion which is sure to cause widespread distress, especially amongst the agricultural classes, without bringing any material accession to the finances of the Empire. We are convinced that this enhancement, seemingly so slight but apt to be made most of by retail dealers, will tell ultimately on the consumption of salt. It has been urged by way of excuse that Government had no alternative to fall back upon. This is at best but negative justification, and even as such we can attach no value to it. As a taxing agency the Government of India are as fertile in resource as they are recklessly lavish in the character of a spending agency. We know not if they have thought of an increase in the import rate of foreign liquors, or in the rate of the income-tax for the class that make the largest incomes. Perhaps they hold such alternatives in reserve. Or, perhaps, they are afraid of "public opinion." For, it is certain that in the case of such an increase in the taxation of the classes, Government would have a bad time of it from "representatives of the two hundred and fifty millions," whereas these two hundred millions odd have no voice to protest against the enhancement of duty on salt. Whatever may be said of their sense of justice, it cannot be denied that the Government of India are wise in their generation. But it is wisdom after a fashion that ignores the appalling probability of thousands of families and their cattle having to go without an article essential to health. If Bombay and Madras are true to their traditions, they ought to mark their displeasure publicly both of the increase in the salt-tax and the manner in which it has been brought about.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE KHYBER MALIKS IN CALCUTTA.

YESTERDAY the Khyber Maliks left Calcutta for Bombay where they will probably see as much to surprise them as in the Bengal capital. Describing some of their experiences in Calcutta, the *Indian Daily News* says:—

They were taken to the laboratory of Dr. Kanny Lal Dey, C.I.E., who showed them a series of chemical and electrical experiments, in which he was assisted by his son, Preo Nath Dey, F.C.S. These were evidently beyond their comprehension, except where there were visible effects in the experiments. They could not see the gases that were talked about, and interpretation of terms for which their language offers no equivalent was difficult. They could see how a bird could live under water in a diving-bell, and they regarded it merely as a curiosity, until it was explained to them that by the same means we could send men into rivers or the sea to examine ships, &c. This was at once comprehended, and they saw that it was good. They could see sugar turned into charcoal without much astonishment, and the Geissler tubes were simply regarded as something pretty. But the electric or galvanic battery "fetched" them as probably nothing else did. They stood round a table of which the outer edge was covered with tinfoil. They could touch the centre of the table without effect; but when they touched the edge, they quickly withdrew, and their stolid nature gave way. Each tried with the same result, and they all laughed outright at every attempt to touch the table. What surprised them also was that one gentleman present could keep his hand on the table with impunity, a matter that electricians will understand. When the chiefs were told to touch, not the table but the gentleman's hand, and they still felt the shock even more severely, the astonishment and laughter were greater than ever. They were told to join hands, and the extreme men to touch the table. The shock of course went through the group to their great amazement. All this was beyond their comprehension; and no doubt it went a long way towards impressing them with a sense of the powers we have at command to which they are utter strangers. The only explanation that could be given them was, that it was *bijlee*—lightning, which they readily accepted. Had they been told that *shaitan* was in the table and under control, they would most likely have accepted the explanation as the most natural one. These powers and manifestations were too subtle for their understanding. But the story of the enchanted table will be re-told in the Khyber hills, as not the least among the wonders which were shown to them in Calcutta. They were greatly interested in a visit to the Seebpore Jute Mill, where they were accompanied by Mr. A. C. John, making many pertinent inquiries as to the speed of the machinery, and other matters. They were surprised to see the rapidity with which bales of jute were turned into gunny bags, and took a very lively interest in the machinery. They were also struck in another case to see iron planed and cut like wood, and were much surprised to find that shavings came hot from a cold plate of iron. They asked many questions as to the number of ships coming to the port, the trade of the country, if there were any other places like Calcutta, and as large. They wanted to know about England, and if they could be taken there. Clearly their visit will prove what the Americans might term "an eye-opener" to these chiefs, and cannot but give a favorable impression, and lead them to a better understanding of our position in relation to themselves. Rude as they may be considered, they are not destitute of a certain amount of gentlemanly feeling, and manifest much of Oriental courtesy. They will not sit while any European gentleman is standing, and they pay great deference on all occasions. They are confiding when they give their confidence. When introduced to the Viceroy, they were told by Colonel Warburton that if his Excellency offered them any refreshment they might take it as his Excellency would not offer them anything that a good Mahommedan might not eat or drink. They replied that if his Excellency offered them each a cup of poison, they should take it. They are appreciative of kindness and attention shown them, as on the occasion of their visit to the war-vessel Bacchante. After being shown over the vessel, and having seen its arrangements, they said how pleased they were, and would like to show in a small way their appreciation. They were only poor men of a poor country, but they begged to be allowed to give Rs. 200 as a present to the crew. They were thanked, of course, for their intended generosity, but not allowed to exercise it. We mention these various incidents as tending to show the character of the men, who are of fine physique, and representatives of a race in whom we are willing to hope that there are yet possibilities undeveloped of nobleness of character. The Maliks leave on Sunday for Bombay. It is a pity that they are not to be taken by sea as a new experience.

FURTHER accommodation is being made at Howrah for the storing and handling of export produce. A new shed, a thousand feet long, is being built. The *Englishman* says that, when completed, it will afford storage rooms for 3,000 tons of grain, and this, with the accommodation previously provided, will enable the railway authorities to store no less than 23,000 tons of produce at Howrah during the coming season. It is confidently anticipated that the new storage shed will be finished by the end of March, or in sufficient time to afford sensible relief during the invariably overcharged months of the shipping season—April, May, and June. A further improvement is being made on the railway premises at the salt *golahs*, lying to the north of Howrah Bridge.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

A MANDALAY correspondent gives the following account of the present state of affairs in Upper Burma :—

Captain Sorrell, commanding the Kalewa column, reports from Indin, which is on the Myettha river, under date 7th January, that the column had met with no opposition, and the health of the troops was good. Captain Raikes had met the chiefs of Sonpek, Tashon, and other influential Chin tribes, who all expressed friendliness. They stated, however, that, if troops went into their country, the people would be much frightened, and they could not be sure that the troops would not be attacked. The column has to go to Kyoukpok on 9th January. It should there join hands with Colonel Gatacre's column from Pouk and Gangaw. The Mogoung column was at Nethagon on 5th January, all well. Captain Triscott reports the road as very bad, and the column only covered 44 miles in eight days with hard work. They had four rivers to cross, including the Irrawaddy, and the road had in many places to be made up and down hills and nullahs to enable ladened animals to pass.

The Myoung column, under Captain Scallon, has been doing good work in the Kyaw Valley. On the 9th January he captured Bohs Ynamyo and Ngakaung with 14 muskets. On 10th January he burnt the camp of the Kanle Prince, and arrested 11 men who were implicated in the murder of the late thugyis of Yonzai. Altogether he collected in Kyaw Rs. 1,500 revenue and 70 rifles and muskets. Captain Scallon reports Kyaw as a very rich valley. The annual crop of paddy is said by the head men there to amount to 10,000 baskets.

The country generally has been quiet, except the Ava and Sagain districts, which have been somewhat disturbed by gangs of dacoits in the former. Captain Pollock, 7th Bengal Cavalry from Myotha, came across Boh Tok's gang, said to number 800, in the jungle between Kanle and Tepagyini. The enemy lost 7 killed and a good many wounded. Our loss was one man of the 7th Bengal Cavalry killed, one wounded and one horse killed. The dacoits were followed up by Lieutenant O'Farrell and some military Police, who surrounded the village of Kanle. Several dacoits tried to escape. One of these was killed and several more wounded. Later information put the enemy's lost down in killed and wounded at 30. All trace was subsequently lost of the gang in the jungle, and they are evidently broken up for the present.

The head-quarters and 1st Squadron, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, have embarked at Minmoo for Rangoon *en route* to India. The 6th Madras Infantry are expected here on the 20th. The head-quarters of the 42nd Goorkhas have arrived at Alon, on the Chindwin, from Assam *en route* to Maymyo. The head quarters of the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry have also reached Alon, moving towards Assam.

General White returns to Mandalay from Maymyo to-day.

Mr. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, accompanied by the Duke of Montrose returned to Mandalay from Shwebo on the 14th.—*Pioneer*.

BENGAL.

BENGAL GAZETTE.—The following notifications are Gazetted :—Mr. H. F. Matthews, Officiating Judge, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for eighteen months. Mr. C. W. Bolton, Joint-Magistrate, is appointed to act as Magistrate of Faridpur. The Rev. A. G. Luckman, Junior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months. The services of Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, Officiating Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Surgeon D. Temple is appointed to the civil medical charge of Dum-Dum, in addition to his other duties.

MADRAS.

THE HIGH COURT.—It has been the practice in the High Court to post a number of cases on the board for final disposal on the Original Side. The board very frequently contained a list of a dozen cases and sometimes even more. Not more than two or three cases are disposed of in a day by the presiding Judges. This causes very considerable inconvenience to suitors and witnesses concerned who have to attend the Court every day the case stands on the board. It frequently happens that a case remains a whole week or two on the board before it comes on for hearing, and the costs are thus enhanced. A lawyer is entitled to a fee for every day the case, in which he is retained, is posted on the board. On Thursday Mr. Justice Wilkinson, who presided on the Original Side of the High Court, directed that in future only two or three cases are to be posted for final disposal, and he himself fixed the days of hearing for all the cases on yesterday's board which remained undisposed of. This arrangement will be viewed with much satisfaction by the parties concerned, and will prevent a great deal of delay, inconvenience, annoyance, expense and confusion. The Original work of the Court being in arrears, two Judges have been sitting on the Original Side for final disposal of suits from the re-opening of the Courts, and it is to be hoped that the other presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Shephard, will follow the example of his learned colleague.—*Mai*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ship Sierra Cordova, 1,429, tons, Captain J. McLure, sailed yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,470 tons' Capt. G. Johnstone, sailed on Saturday, for Negapatam, in ballast.

THE Haji Cassim's steamer Bangalore. 1,309 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in port yesterday, from Mauritius, laden with a cargo of sugar and with Mr C E Waring, Mrs Farthing and about 205 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Singapore, Capt. G. Parodi, arrived on the 22nd inst. from Genoa :—Capt. Churchward, Mr. T. H. Thomas, Col. James son and ladies, Mr. T. H. Handley Mr. E. J. Kitts, Mr. H. A. Gass, Mr. H. G. Forbes, Mr. Litz, Mr. A. Tosi, Mr. Cheecacee Mr. and Mrs. Poet and 59 deck passengers.

THE s s Kupurthala, 671 tons, a new cargo and passenger boat ordered out by the B I S N Company, for coast traffic, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening, from Greenock, (4th December) last year, under Captain A P Turner. She had five passengers on deck.—Another new coasting steamer, a cargo boat of about 13 tons net, the Hindoo, ordered out by a native firm of Bombay, arrived in first on Saturday evening last, from Sheilds, in ballast. She was in charge of Captain J Poole, and had seven native passengers on deck from Aden.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21ST JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania	2213	W. Marr	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Lombardy	1726	Brookes	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Branklow	1680	Stewart	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bormida	1299	D. D. Dagnino	E	F. Bozzoni.
,, Clan Munro.	1416	C. Jones	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Accomac	1629	G. Windsor	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Algoma	1866	J. C. Murray	N	Captain.
,, Etolia	2035	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Avoca	900	C. Clyhee	..	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, Wivenhoe	1225	R. D. Clark	..	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Ganges	1490	D. Roberts	...	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Allie	1138	H. Rodgaard	..	Cursetji Edulji.
,, Riversdale	1211	J. Mooney	..	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	H.M.S. Euphrates	Paget	Portsmouth, Dec. 22
	Hindoo (s)	Poole	Shields.
22	Bangalore (s)	Fairweather	Port Louis.
	Kapurthulla (s)	Turner	Greenock, Dec. 14.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Jan. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commanders	Destination.
21	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Negapatam.
22	Sierra Cordova	McLure	Bassein.

The following vessels have commenced to take in cargo since Saturday :—

Steamer Mirzapore, for London, &c.

Ship Childwal, for San Francisco.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17 —Steamers Canara and City of Bombay, Ship Belfast and French Barque Normandie.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 21.

Griffith, Colonel, 27th Madras Infantry, on privilege leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Pawell, Lt., Bengal, on duty, to Umballa.

JANUARY 22.

Wyllie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, t Marseilles.

Iremonger, Lt, 32nd Madras Infantry, on leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5.15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Bombay Flour Mill's Compound, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. The Rifle meeting will be completed on the 27th instant, from which date the ranges will be devoted entirely to class firing. The Commandant hopes that all ranks will do their utmost to carry out the annual course, as only two months remain for this purpose, and he further draws attention to the great importance to the Corps of every available men being put through.

3. A guard of honour consisting of Lieuts Cornforth and de Soane, 4 Sergts. and 100 rank and file, with the band of the Corps, under the command of Capt Ferrers Nicholson, will parade opposite the Queen's Statue at 3-45. p.m., on the 24th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

4. There will be Riding School for all members on Tuesday, 24th, Thursday, 26th, and Saturday, 28th inst., at 7 a.m.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

(For the week ending 28th instant.)

1. Gun-drill with the 25 pounders will be held in the Arsenal Compound on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 7. a.m., and on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 5,-30 p.m.

2. On Saturday, the 28th instant, the Battery will parade on the Oval in front of St. Andrew's Church at 4 15 p.m., sharp to proceed to Cross Island for drill with the heavy guns. Members can join at the Apollo-Bunder 5 minutes later. Helmets but not arms or accoutrements to be worn.

3. The Range at Coorla being required for the Rifle Association meeting will not be available this week.

4. The following gentlemen have joined the Battery as honorary members.—No. 4 Mr. John Wheal and No. 5 Dr. E. M. Walton.

5. No. 97 Gunner R. G. White, having joined is taken on the strength of the battery from this date, and posted to No. 4 Subdivision.

By Order,

ARTHUR LESLIE Capt.
Bo. Vol Arty.
Actg. Adjt.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,

Poona, 20th January, 1888.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Colaba Depot—Major E P Wilford, 2nd Gloster, to be Comdt, vice Major J R Povah, 2nd Dub Fus.

9th Bo I—Lt T A Harrison, 2nd Dorset Regt, who has been appointed a Probationery for the Bo S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 12th Jan, 1888.

10th Bo L I—Lt J J O'B Sexton, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 16th Bo I, is transferred in the same capacity.

With reference to G O G No 23 of 1888 Surgeon-Major J E J Foss, Medl Staff, is appointed to the medl charge of the Station Hospl Deesa.

Lt W Elliot, RA, having resigned his appointment as 1st Subaltern in No 1 Mountain Batty from the 27th inst., is to be attached to the R A, Kirkee, for duty pending receipt of instructions from Horse Guards as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

RA—Lt W Elliot, unposted for 12 months on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—

Lanc Fus—Lt F W Woodhouse, Probationer for the Bo S C. to Bombay, for 6 months, from date of departure to study the Native Language.

Capt C E Sawyer, 1st N Lanc Regt, is granted leave to England for 4 months on private affairs with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

For Judgment.

346-87—Ardesir H and D—Oosman Jumal and another vs Joosub Haji Ahmed—Macfarlane E and H. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

274-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhan Muddonji and others vs Muddonji Bhewji and others—Payne, G and S, and Chalk, W and S.

275-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhan Muddonji and another vs Muddonji Bhimji—Chalk, W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

385-87—Jefferson B and D—Matoobai vs Canji Anandji Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

242-87—Macfarlane, E and H—The Advocate-General and others vs Walabhdas Bhugwandas—Mulji B B.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M and D, J C Cama, P G and S, B and K, and L S F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M and D, J C Cama, P G and S, B and K, and L S F and N.

273-87—T A Bland—Krishnarao Madhowrao and others vs Ramrao Narayen Doolikur—In person.

284-87—Payne G and S—Hawabai vs Jacob Jan Mahomed and another—Chalk W and S.

205-87—Chalk W and S—Mungaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosein Vazeer—Wadia and G.

375-86—Bomonji and H—Jeejeebhoy Muncherji M Jeejeebhoy and others vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others—Little S F and N, C L and O, and P and R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·960
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Termometer	69·6
Dew Point	66·4
Relative humidity of Air	·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

LANSON'S.
CUVEE DE RESERVE,
CHAMPAGNE.

Magnums, Rs. 120 ; Quarts, Rs. 60, & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz.

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. LANSON PERE and FILS, Rheims.

LYON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, ...	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Liebfrauenmilch	,, [illegible]	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	
Very Superior ,,	,, 26 0	
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	
From MUNZER & FILS.		
St. Estephe	Rs 12 0	[illegible] 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	
Chateau Roemer	,, 14 0	
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montros ***	,, 18 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, [illegible] 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
,, ,, *	,, 22 8	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 19 0	

BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. .
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 [illegible]
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Grignolino	14 0	
,, Barbera	14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34. Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 [illegible]
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 [illegible]
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2[illegible]	Re. 1 8
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, —	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Marine Street.

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.

"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.

"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

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NOTICE.
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HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and on
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates Rs. 12 per year [illegible] subscribers, [illegible] and Rs. 17, including [illegible] the United Kingdom.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM PILE AND CO., LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	35
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

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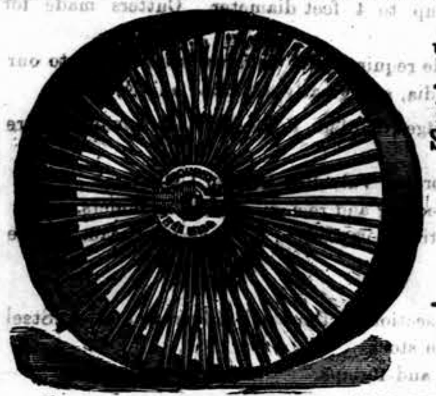

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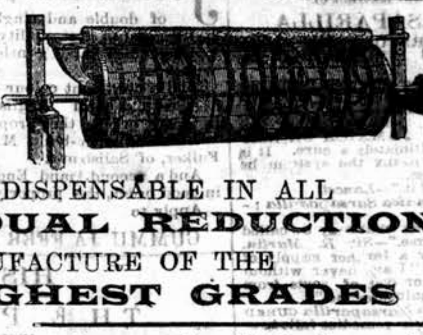

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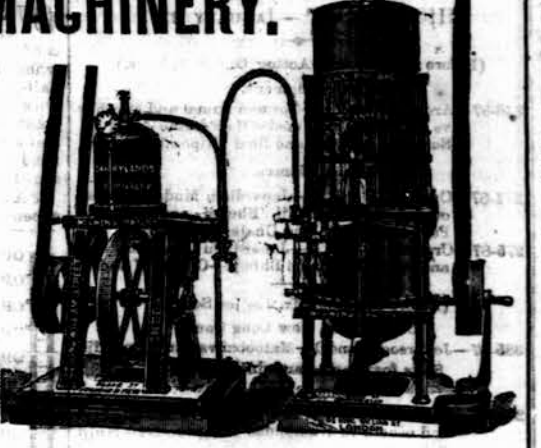

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